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## EUROPEAN PATENT SPECIFICATION

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(54) Aralkylamine derivatives, preparation thereof and fungicides containing the same.

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EP-A- 0 264 217  
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DE-A- 3 717 480  
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## Description

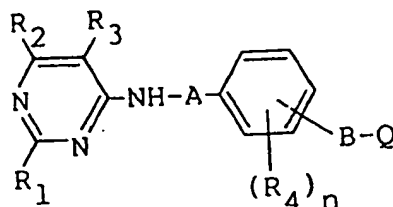
This invention relates to aralkylamine derivatives, processes for producing the same and containing the same as the active ingredient.

There have been known in the art a large number of aralkylamine derivatives. For example, Journal of American Chemical Society (J. A. C. S) 80, 2189 (1958) discloses 4-benzylamino-6-chloropyrimidine as the diuretic intermediate, but no fungicidal activity was recognized in these compounds.

Also, Japanese Unexamined Patent Publications Nos. 36666/1984, 36667/1984, 42387/1984, 286373/1986, 67/1987, 225364/1988 and 68362/1989 disclose various aminopyrimidine derivatives. These compounds all have insecticidal, acaricidal and bactericidal activities, and are known to be effective against injurious insects, mites such as diamondback moth, aphid, citrus red mite, two-spotted spider mite, etc., and various injurious diseases in agriculture and horticulture such as rice blast, tomato blight, tomato downy mildew, cucumber powdery mildew, etc.

However, although these compounds have potent activities as insecticidal and acaricidal agents, their activities as the bacterial agent are not sufficient.

EP-A-0264217 discloses compounds having the formula



wherein R<sub>1</sub> represents a hydrogen atom or a lower alkyl group; R<sub>2</sub> and R<sub>3</sub> each independently represent a halogen atom or a lower alkyl group; R<sub>4</sub> represents a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom or a lower alkyl group; n represents an integer of 1 or 2; Q represents a phenol group or a heterocyclic group; a substituted or unsubstituted alkyl group; an allyl group; a geranyl group; a farnesyl group; a cycloalkylmethyl group; a substituted ethyl group; a glycidyl group; an acetonyl group; a substituted dioxoranyl group; a 2,2-diethoxyethyl group, a 1-ethoxycarbonyl group, a trimethylsilylmethyl group or a 1-pyridylethyl group; A represents a lower alkylene group; and B represents a direct bond, an oxygen atom, a sulfur atom, a straight or branched lower alkylene group or a lower alkyleneoxy group; and acid addition salts thereof. These compounds can act as insecticides, acaricides and fungicides.

DE-A-3717480 was published on 12th December 1988, after the date of Japanese Application No. 292444/1988 from which the present application claims priority. It discloses that compounds of the formula

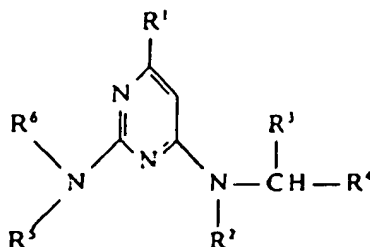
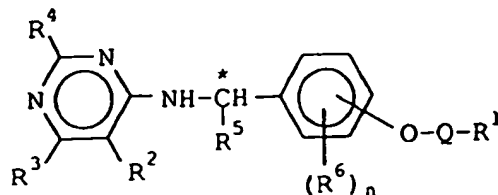


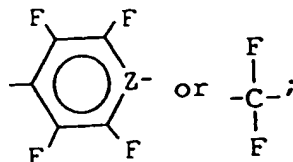
exhibit herbicidal and microbiocidal activity. In that formula, R<sup>3</sup> or R<sup>4</sup> can represent hydrogen, lower alkyl, phenyl-substituted lower alkyl, and (optionally substituted) phenyl. The optional substituents include monohalo and dihalo, trifluoromethyl and trifluoromethoxy.

The present inventors have investigated intensively in order to obtain compounds having more excellent fungicidal activity than the above known compounds, and consequently found that the compounds represented by the following formula have markedly improved fungicidal activity to accomplish the present invention.

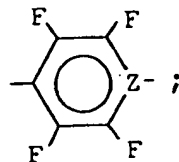
The present invention provides a compound of the formula (I), or an acid addition salt thereof:



wherein Q represents



R<sup>1</sup> represents a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, a haloalkyl group having 1 to 5 carbon atoms, an alkanoyl group having 1 to 5 carbon atoms, a nitro group, a cyano group or a 1,3-dioxolan-2-yl group when Q is



or

R<sup>1</sup> represents a hydrogen atom or a halogen atom when Q is -CF<sub>2</sub>-;

R<sup>2</sup> and R<sup>3</sup> each represent a halogen atom or an alkyl group having 1 to 5 carbon atoms, or R<sup>2</sup> and R<sup>3</sup> are fused together with the pyrimidine ring to which they are bonded to represent an unsaturated 5- or 6-membered ring which may also have one sulfur atom in the ring; R<sup>4</sup> represents a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, an alkyl group having 1 to 5 carbon atoms, a cycloalkyl group, an alkoxy group having 1 to 5 carbon atoms, an alkylthio group having 1 to 5 carbon atoms, or an amino group which may be substituted with an alkyl group having 1 to 5 carbon atoms; R<sup>5</sup> represents a hydrogen atom, an alkyl group having 1 to 5 carbon atoms, a cycloalkyl group or a halo-alkyl group having 1 to 3 carbon atoms; R<sup>6</sup> represents a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, an alkyl group having 1 to 5 carbon atoms, an alkoxy group having 1 to 5 carbon atoms or a halo-alkyl group having 1 to 3 carbon atoms; n represents 1 or 2, and Z represents a carbon or nitrogen atom, provided that when Z is a nitrogen atom, R<sup>1</sup> is not present.

The invention also provides a process for preparing the same and a fungicide containing said compound as the active ingredient.

In the above formula (I), as the halogen atom, fluorine, chlorine, bromine and iodine may be included.

As the alkanoyl group, formyl, acetyl, propionyl, butyryl, isobutyryl and valeryl and the like may be included.

As the haloalkyl group, trifluoromethyl, difluoromethyl, 2-fluoromethyl and 2,2,2-trifluoroethyl and the like may be included.

As the alkyl group, straight chain or branched alkyl groups having 1 to 5 carbon atoms such as methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl, butyl, isobutyl, sec-butyl, t-butyl, pentyl, isopentyl and neopentyl may be included.

As the cycloalkyl group, cycloalkyl groups having 3 to 6 carbon atoms such as cyclopropyl, cyclopentyl and cyclohexyl may be included.

As the alkoxy group, alkoxy groups having 1 to 5 carbon atoms such as methoxy, ethoxy, propoxy, isopropoxy, butoxy and pentyloxy may be included.

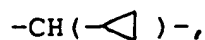
As the alkylthio group, an alkylthio group having 1 to 5 carbon atoms such as methylthio, ethylthio, propylthio, isopropylthio, butylthio, pentylthio and the like may be included.

As the haloalkoxy group, a haloalkoxy group having 1 to 3 carbon atoms such as monofluoromethoxy, difluoromethoxy, trifluoromethoxy, bromodifluoromethoxy, 2-fluoroethoxy, 2,2-difluoroethoxy, 2,2,2-trifluoroethoxy, 3,3,3-trifluoropropoxy and the like may be included.

As the amino group which may be also substituted with alkyl having 1 to 5 carbon atoms, unsubstituted amino groups or amino groups substituted with 1 or 2 alkyl having 1 to 5 carbon atoms such as amino, monomethylamino, dimethylamino, monoethylamino, diethylamino, monopropylamino, dipropylamino, monobutylamino, dibutylamino, monopentylamino and dipentylamino and the like may be included.

As the  $=CH-R^5$  group,  $-CH_2-$ ,  $-CH(CH_3)-$ ,  $-CH(C_2H_5)-$ ,  $-CH(n-C_3H_7)-$ ,  $-CH(i-C_3H_7)-$ ,

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$-CH(t-C_4H_9)-$ ,  $-CH(n-C_5H_{11})-$ ,  $-CH(CF_3)-$ ,  $-CH(CHF_2)-$ ,  $-CH(CH_2F)-$ ,  $-CH(CH_2CH_2F)-$  and  $-CH(CH_2CF_3)-$  may be included.

In the above formula (I), preferable groups are as follows.

As the pyrimidinyl group substituted with  $R^2$ ,  $R^3$  and  $R^4$ , for example, the following groups are preferred.

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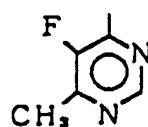
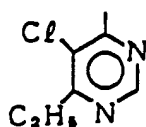
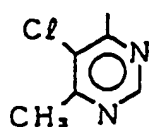
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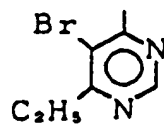
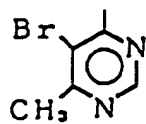
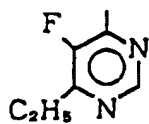
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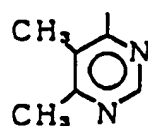
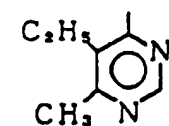
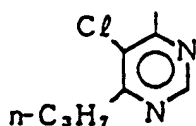
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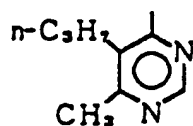
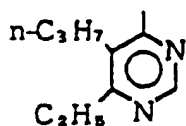
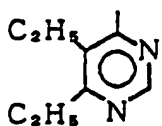
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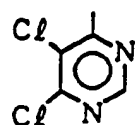
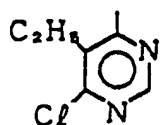
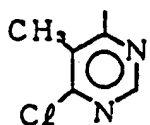
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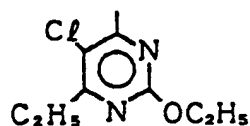
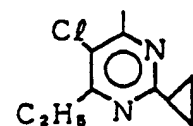
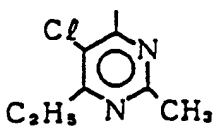
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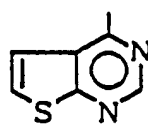
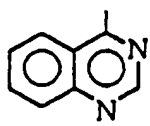
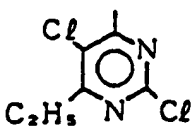
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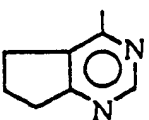
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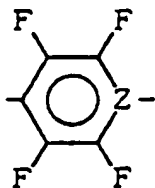
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50 As R<sup>1</sup>, hydrogen atom, fluorine atom, chlorine atom, bromine atom, difluoromethyl group, trifluoromethyl group and formyl group are preferred when Q is

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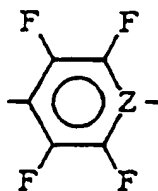


while hydrogen atom, fluorine atom, chlorine atom and bromine atom are preferred when Q is  $-\text{CF}_2-$ .

As  $\text{R}^5$ , methyl, ethyl, isopropyl and cyclopropyl groups are preferred.

Z is preferably carbon atom.

When Q is



the substitution position thereon should be preferably at the 3-position or the 4-position relative to  $>\text{CH}-\text{R}^5$ . When Q is  $-\text{CF}_2-$ , it should be preferably at the 3- or 4-position relative to  $>\text{CH}-\text{R}^5$ .

$\text{R}^6$  is preferably hydrogen atom, fluorine atom, chlorine atom, methyl group, methoxy group or difluoromethoxy group.

As can be understood from the above formula (I), the compound of the present invention has an amino group, forms readily an acid addition salt, and such salts are also included within the present invention.

As the acid for forming acid addition salt, there may be included, for example, inorganic acids such as hydrochloric acid, hydrobromic acid, nitric acid, sulfuric acid and phosphoric acid; carboxylic acids such as formic acid, oxalic acid, fumaric acid, adipic acid, stearic acid, oleic acid and aconitic acid; organic sulfonic acids such as methanesulfonic acid, benzenesulfonic acid and p-toluenesulfonic acid; and saccharin, etc.

In the above formula (I), when the carbon atom with the mark \* is asymmetric carbon, individual optical isomers and racemic compounds or mixtures of them are all included within the present invention.

Table 1 and Table 2 show examples of the compounds of the present invention.

Table 1

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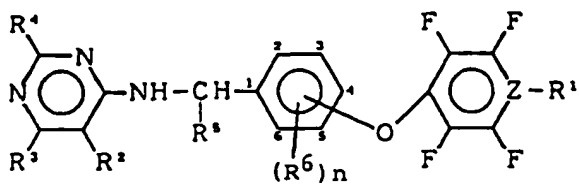
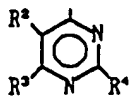
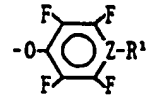
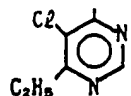
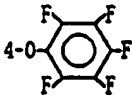
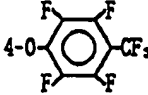
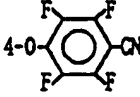
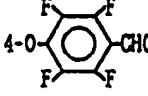
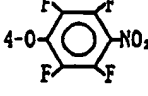
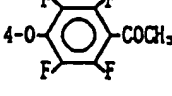
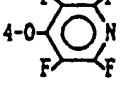
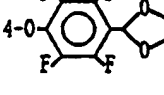
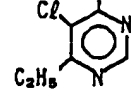
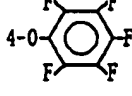
 (I')					
Compound No.		R <sup>5</sup>	(R <sup>6</sup> ) <sub>n</sub>		Physical property
1		C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub>	H		m. p. 57~ 59°C
2	"	"	"		m. p. 58~ 61°C
3	"	"	"		n <sub>D</sub> <sup>20</sup> 1.5677
4	"	"	"		n <sub>D</sub> <sup>20</sup> 1.5734
5	"	"	"		n <sub>D</sub> <sup>20</sup> 1.5712
6	"	"	"		n <sub>D</sub> <sup>20</sup> 1.5592
7	"	"	"		n <sub>D</sub> <sup>20</sup> 1.5562
8	"	"	"		n <sub>D</sub> <sup>20</sup> 1.5589
9		CH <sub>3</sub>	"		m. p. 88~ 89°C
10	"	i-C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>7</sub>	"	"	n <sub>D</sub> <sup>20</sup> 1.5401

Table 1 (cont'd)

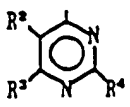
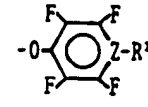
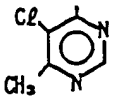
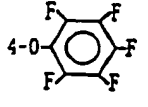
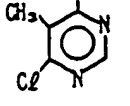
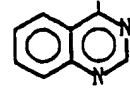
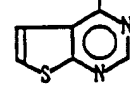
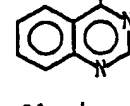
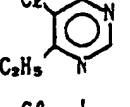
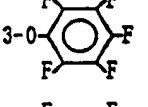
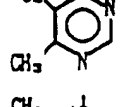
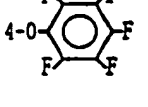
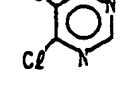
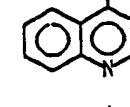
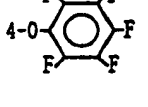
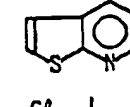
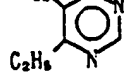
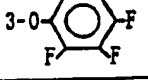
Compound No.		R <sup>5</sup>	(R <sup>6</sup> ) <sub>n</sub>		Physical property
11		C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub>	H		m. p. 118~121°C
12		"	"	"	m. p. 120~125°C
13		"	"	"	m. p. 172~176°C
14		"	"	"	m. p. 155~157°C
15		CH <sub>3</sub>	"	"	m. p. 144~148°C
16		H	"		m. p. 114~115°C
17		"	"		m. p. 110~115°C
18		"	"	"	m. p. 128~132°C
19		H	"		m. p. 164~167°C
20		"	"	"	m. p. 126~130°C
21		CH <sub>3</sub>	"		n <sub>D</sub> <sup>20</sup> 1.5522



Table 1 (cont'd)

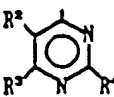
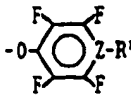

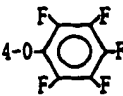
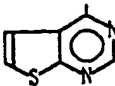
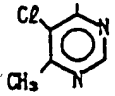
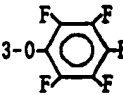
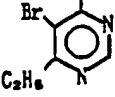
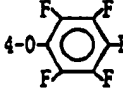
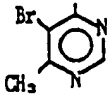
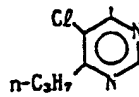
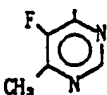
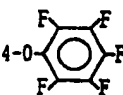
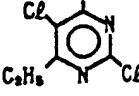
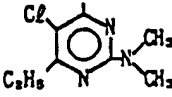
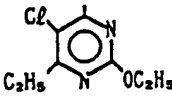
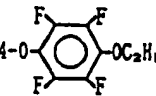
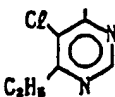
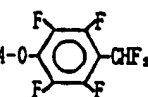
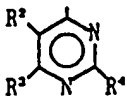
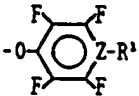
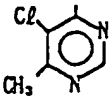
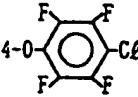
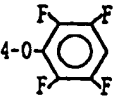

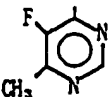
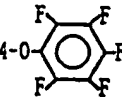
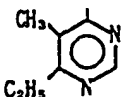
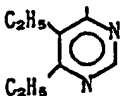
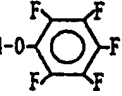
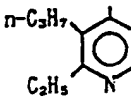
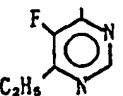
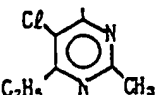
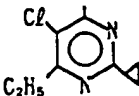
Compound No.		R <sup>5</sup>	(R <sup>6</sup> ) <sub>n</sub>		Physical property
22		C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub>	H		m. p. 94~ 96°C
23		CH <sub>3</sub>	"	"	m. p. 158~161°C
24		"	"	"	m. p. 90~ 91°C
25	"	"	"		n <sub>D</sub> <sup>20</sup> 1.5580
26		C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub>	"		m. p. 86~ 88°C
27		"	"	"	m. p. 93~ 96°C
28		CH <sub>3</sub>	"	"	m. p. 62~ 65°C
29		CH <sub>3</sub>	"		m. p. 117~119°C
30		"	"	"	m. p. 74~ 77°C
31		C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub>	"	"	m. p. 73~ 74°C
32		"	"		n <sub>D</sub> <sup>22</sup> 1.5512
33		"	"		n <sub>D</sub> <sup>22</sup> 1.5454

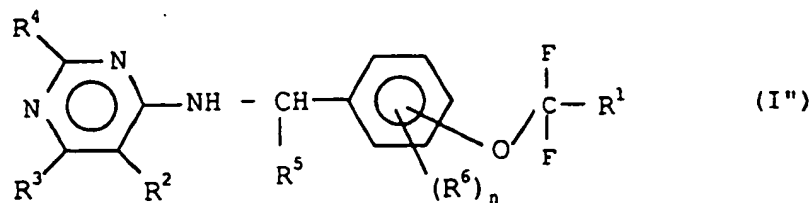
Table 1 (cont'd)

		$R^5$	$(R^6)_n$		Physical property
34		"	"		m. p. 106~107°C
35	"	"	"		m. p. 89~ 90°C
36	"		"	"	Note 1
37		$C_2H_5$	"		$n_D^{25} 1.5400$
38		"	"	"	
39		$C_2H_5$	"		
40		"	"	"	
41		$CH_3$	"	"	m. p. 88~ 91°C
42		$C_2H_5$	"	"	$n_D^{25} 1.5466$
43		"	"	"	

Note 1:  $^1H$ -NMR ( $CDCl_3$ ,  $\delta$  ppm)

0.4~1.0 (5H, m), 2.49 (3H, s), 4.70 (1H, dd), 5.82 (1H, d),  
6.80~7.40 (5H, m), 8.30 (1H, s)

Table 2



Compound No.		R <sub>5</sub>	(R <sup>6</sup> ) <sub>n</sub>	R <sup>1</sup>	Substitution position of -O-CF <sub>2</sub> -R <sup>1</sup>	Physical property
44		C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub>	H	F	4	Refer to Example 16
45	"	"	"	Br	"	Refer to Example 17
46	"	"	"	H	"	N <sub>D</sub> <sup>23.0</sup> 1.5487
47		"	"	"	"	N <sub>D</sub> <sup>24.4</sup> 1.5471
48	"	"	"	Br	"	
49	"	"	"	F	"	
50	"	"	"	Cl	"	
51		CH <sub>3</sub>	"	H	"	N <sub>D</sub> <sup>26.0</sup> 1.5407
52	"	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub>	"	"	"	N <sub>D</sub> <sup>30.0</sup> 1.5298
53		CH <sub>3</sub>	"	"	"	N <sub>D</sub> <sup>24.0</sup> 1.5251
54		"	"	"	"	

Table 2 (Cont'd)

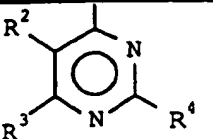
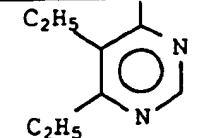
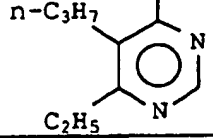
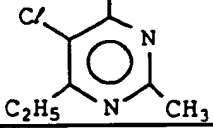
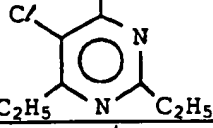
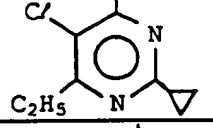
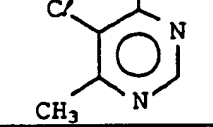


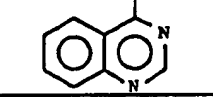
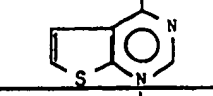
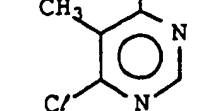
Compound No.		R <sub>5</sub>	(R <sup>6</sup> ) <sub>n</sub>	R <sup>1</sup>	Substitution position of -O-CF <sub>2</sub> -R <sup>1</sup>	Physical property
55		CH <sub>3</sub>	H	H	4	m.p. 76.5-79°
56		"	"	"	"	
57		"	"	"	"	N <sub>D</sub> <sup>27.2</sup> 1.5120
58		"	"	"	"	
59		"	"	"	"	
60		CF <sub>3</sub>	"	"	"	
61	"		"	"	"	N <sub>D</sub> <sup>23.4</sup> 1.5576
62	"		"	"	"	N <sub>D</sub> <sup>26.0</sup> 1.5378
63		CH <sub>3</sub>	"	"	"	
64		"	"	"	"	m.p. 145°
65		"	"	"	"	

Table 2 (Cont'd)

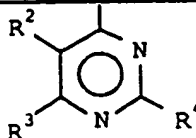
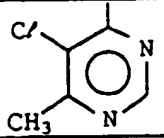
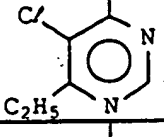
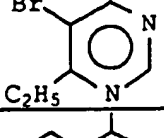
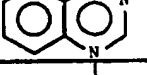
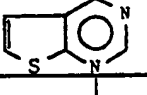
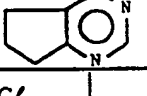
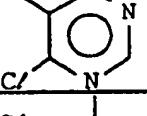
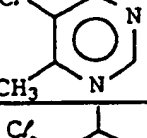
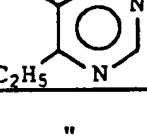
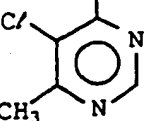
Compound No.		R <sub>5</sub>	(R <sup>6</sup> ) <sub>n</sub>	R <sup>1</sup>	Substitution position of -O-CF <sub>2</sub> -R <sup>1</sup>	Physical property
66		CH <sub>3</sub>	H	H	4	m.p. 56-58°
67		"	"	"	"	N <sub>D</sub> <sup>30.0</sup> 1.5442
68		"	"	"	"	N <sub>D</sub> <sup>28.0</sup> 1.5358
69		C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub>	"	"	"	m.p. 114-116°
70		"	"	"	"	N <sub>D</sub> <sup>27.8</sup> 1.6058
71		CH <sub>3</sub>	"	"	"	m.p. 125.0-128.5°
72		"	"	"	"	N <sub>D</sub> <sup>24.0</sup> 1.5566
73		"	3,5-(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	"	"	N <sub>D</sub> <sup>25.0</sup> 1.5510
74		"	"	"	"	N <sub>D</sub> <sup>24.0</sup> 1.5256
75	"	"	3-Cl	"	"	N <sub>D</sub> <sup>26.0</sup> 1.5397
76		"	"	"	"	N <sub>D</sub> <sup>24.6</sup> 1.5536

Table 2 (Cont'd)

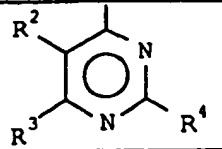
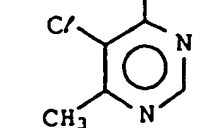
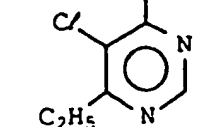
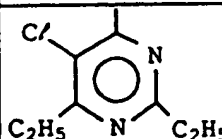
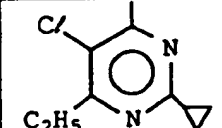
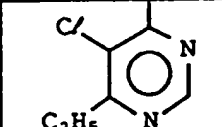
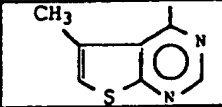
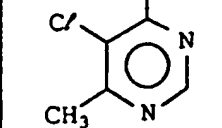
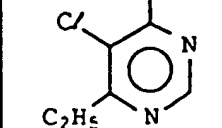

Compound No.		R <sub>5</sub>	(R <sup>6</sup> ) <sub>n</sub>	R <sup>1</sup>	Substitution position of -O-CF <sub>2</sub> -R <sup>1</sup>	Physical property
77		H	H	H	4	m.p. 71.0~72.4°
78		"	"	"	"	m.p. 69.5~71.5°
79	"	CH <sub>3</sub>	3-CH <sub>3</sub>	"	"	N <sub>D</sub> <sup>26.2</sup> 1.5392
80		C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub>	H	"	"	N <sub>D</sub> <sup>26.0</sup> 1.5244
81		"	"	"	"	N <sub>D</sub> <sup>26.4</sup> 1.5812
82		CH <sub>3</sub>	3-F	"	"	N <sub>D</sub> <sup>25.6</sup> 1.5326
84		"	"	"	"	N <sub>D</sub> <sup>25.4</sup> 1.5912
85		CH <sub>3</sub>	3-CH <sub>3</sub> O	"	"	N <sub>D</sub> <sup>24.0</sup> 1.5498
86		"	"	"	"	N <sub>D</sub> <sup>24.0</sup> 1.5458
87	"		H	"	"	N <sub>D</sub> <sup>23.6</sup> 1.5582

Table 2 (Cont'd)

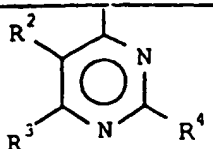
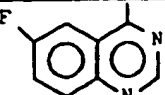
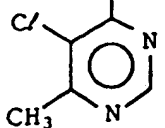

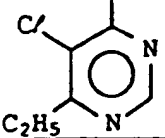
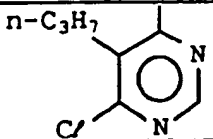
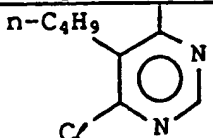
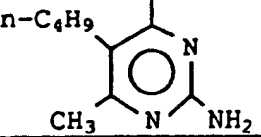
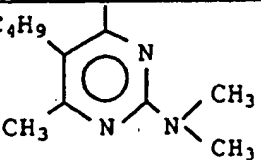
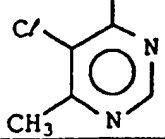
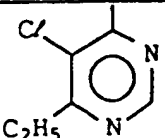
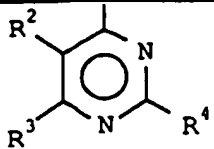
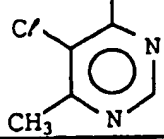
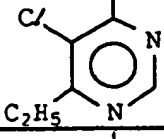
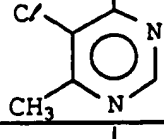
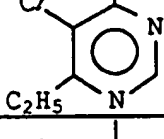
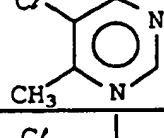
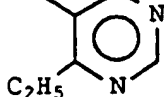
Compound No.		R <sub>5</sub>	(R <sup>6</sup> ) <sub>n</sub>	R <sup>1</sup>	Substitution position of -O-CF <sub>2</sub> -R <sup>1</sup>	Physical property
88		C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub>	"	"	"	m.p. 127-130°
89			3-CH <sub>3</sub>	H	4	N <sub>D</sub> <sup>25.2</sup> 1.5383
90	"	CH <sub>3</sub>	2-F	"	"	N <sub>D</sub> <sup>25.2</sup> 1.5406
91		"	"	"	"	N <sub>D</sub> <sup>25.6</sup> 1.5343
92		C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub>	H	"	"	m.p. 55-57.5°
93		"	"	"	"	N <sub>D</sub> <sup>26.6</sup> 1.5380
94		H	"	"	"	
95		"	"	"	"	N <sub>D</sub> <sup>21.8</sup> 1.5456
96		CH <sub>3</sub>	"	"	3	N <sub>D</sub> <sup>23.2</sup> 1.5538
97		"	"	"	"	N <sub>D</sub> <sup>23.2</sup> 1.5471

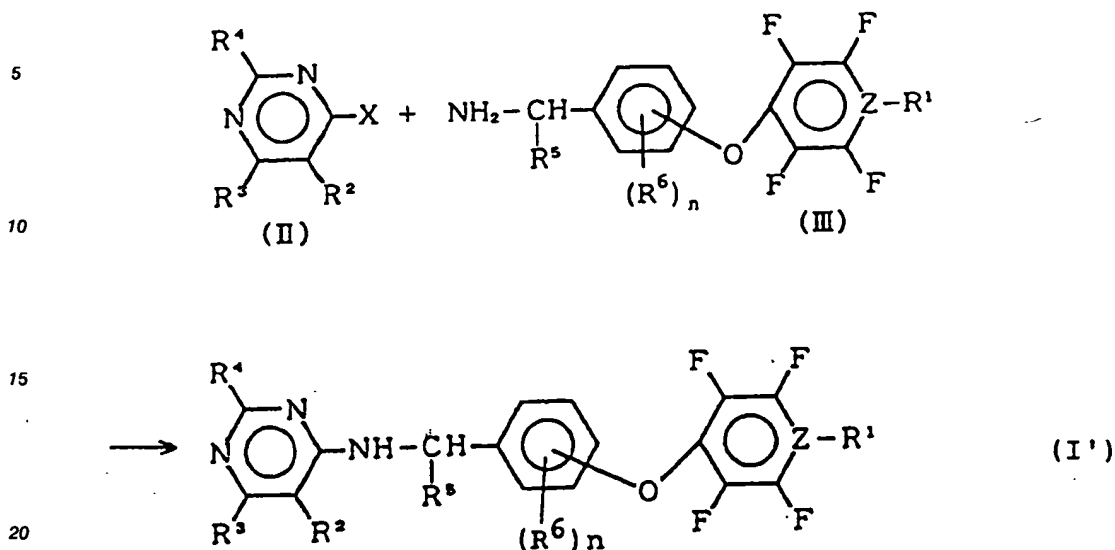
Table 2 (Cont'd)

5	Compound No.		R <sub>5</sub>	(R <sup>6</sup> ) <sub>n</sub>	R <sup>1</sup>	Substitution position of -O-CF <sub>2</sub> -R <sup>1</sup>	Physical property
10	99		CH <sub>3</sub>	3-C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> O	H	4	
15	100		"	"	"	"	
20	101		"	3-CHF <sub>2</sub> O	"	"	N <sub>D</sub> <sup>24.8</sup> 1.5246
25	102		"	"	"	"	N <sub>D</sub> <sup>24.8</sup> 1.5218
30	103		C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub>	"	"	"	
35	104		"	"	"	"	

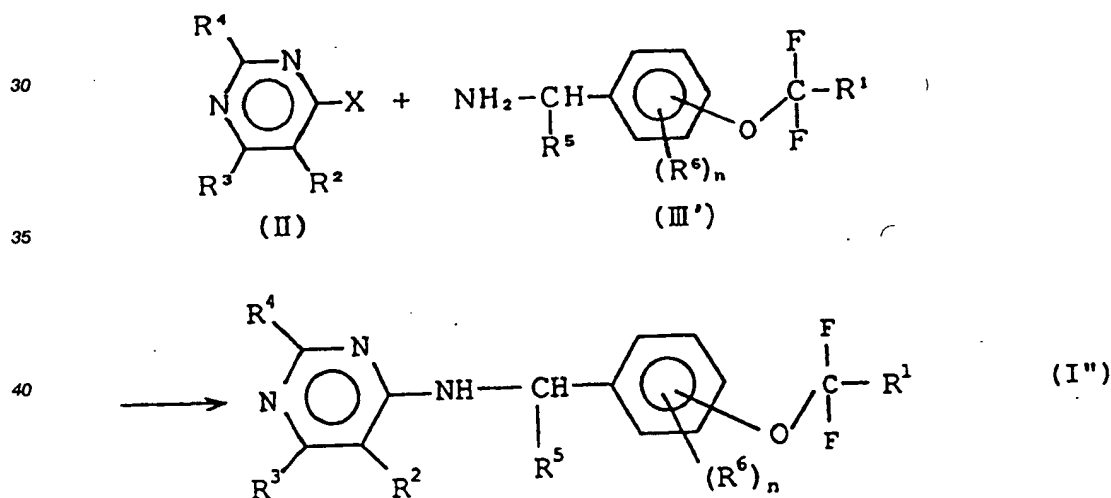
The compound (I) of the present invention can be easily prepared according to a process which is known per se as shown below.



## Preparation process A



## Preparation process A'



(wherein  $R^1$ ,  $R^2$ ,  $R^3$ ,  $R^4$ ,  $R^5$ ,  $R^6$ ,  $n$  and  $Z$  have the same meanings as defined above, and  $X$  represents an eliminable group).

This reaction is known per se, and the eliminable group  $X$  is not limited at all, but may include, for example, halogen atoms such as chlorine, bromine or iodine; alkylthio groups such as methylthio, ethylthio, propylthio and butylthio; alkanesulfonyloxy groups which may be also substituted with halogen such as methanesulfonyloxy, ethanesulfonyloxy and trifluoromethane-sulfonyloxy; arylsulfonyloxy groups such as benzene-sulfonyloxy, *p*-toluenesulfonyloxy, and hydroxyl group and others.

As is apparent from the above reaction scheme, since the compound  $H-X$  is eliminated in the present reaction, in order to permit the reaction to proceed smoothly by trapping this, it is preferable to carry out the reaction in the presence of a base. The reaction is generally carried out in the presence of a solvent, but it is also possible to carry out the reaction by heating and melting the compounds of the formula (II) and the formula (III) or (III').

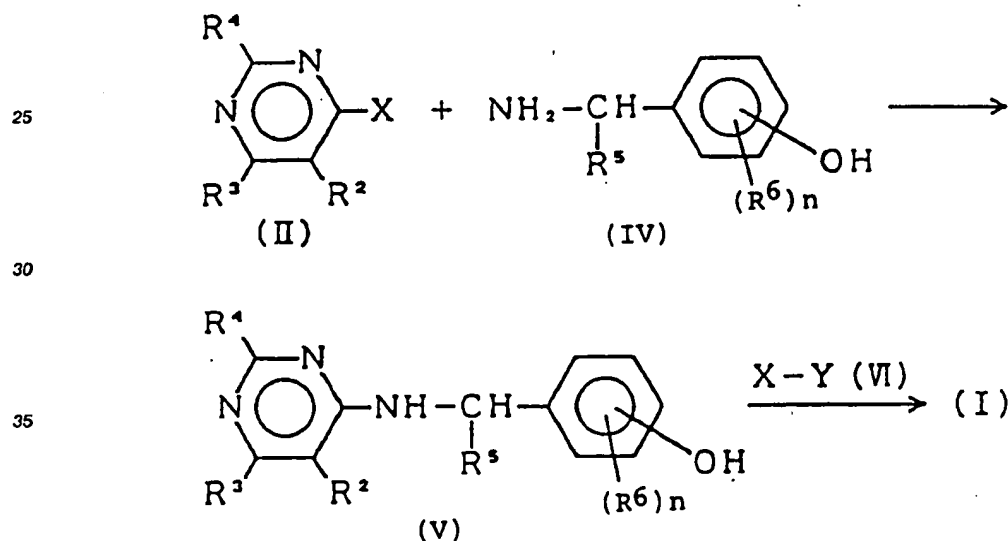
The solvent is not particularly limited, provided that it does not participate in the present reaction, and may include, for example, aromatic, aliphatic and alicyclic hydrocarbons which are chlorinated or not, such as benzene, toluene, xylene, methylnaphthalene, petroleum ether, ligroin, hexane, chlorobenzene, dichlorobenzene, methylene chloride, chloroform, dichloroethane, trichloroethylene and cyclohexane; ethers such as diethyl ether, dimethyl ether, tetrahydrofuran and dioxane; ketones such as acetone and methyl ethyl ketone; alcohols such as methanol, ethanol and ethylene glycol or hydrates thereof; amides such as N,N-dimethylformaldehyde (DMF) and N,N-dimethylacetamide; organic bases such as pyridine and N,N-diethylaniline; 1,3-dimethyl-2-imidazolidinone (DMI); dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO) and mixtures of the above solvents, etc.

As the base, there may be included organic bases such as triethylamine, pyridine and N,N-diethylaniline, alkali metal alkoxides such as sodium methoxide and sodium ethoxide, inorganic bases such as sodium hydride, sodium amide, sodium hydroxide, potassium hydroxide, sodium carbonate and potassium carbonate, etc.

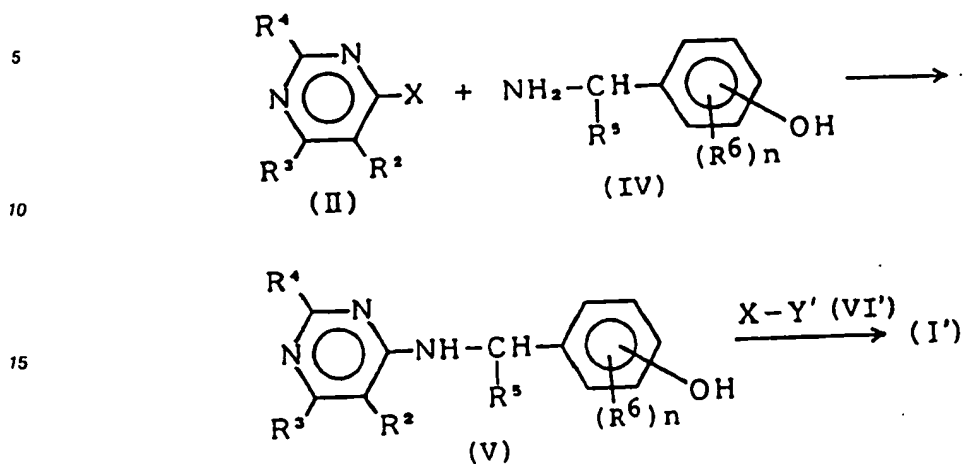
Also, for increasing the reaction rate, it is preferable to add 4-(N,N-dimethylamino)pyridine as the catalyst.

The reaction temperature is not particularly limited, but generally room temperature or higher and not higher than the boiling point of the solvent used, and it is preferable to heat the reaction mixture for shortening the reaction time.

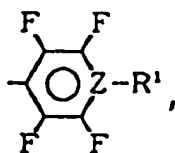
## Preparation process B



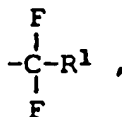
## Preparation process B'



(wherein Y represents



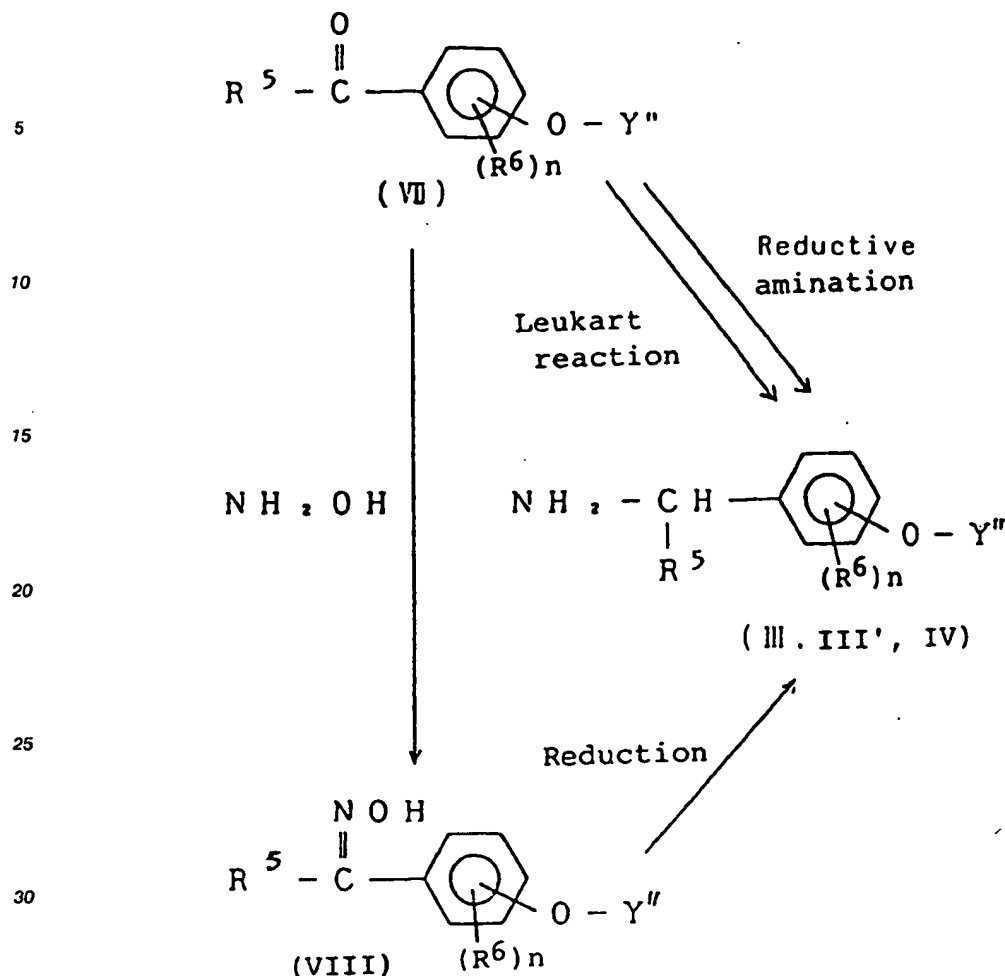
Y' represents



$\text{R}^1$ ,  $\text{R}^2$ ,  $\text{R}^3$ ,  $\text{R}^4$ ,  $\text{R}^5$ ,  $\text{R}^6$ ,  $n$ ,  $Z$  and  $X$  have the same meanings as defined above).

This process is a method in which the intermediate (V) is synthesized and then reacted with the compound (VI) or (VI'). As the solvent, the base, etc. to be used in this process, those as described in the above preparation processes A and A' can be suitably used.

In the above preparation processes A, A', B and B', the compounds of the formulae (III), (III') and (IV) to be used as the starting materials can be also prepared by, for example, the processes known per se as shown below.



35 (wherein  $\text{R}^5$ ,  $\text{R}^6$  and  $n$  have the same meaning as defined above;  $\text{Y}''$  represents the same meaning as  $\text{Y}$  or  $\text{Y}'$  as defined above or hydrogen atom).

The compounds of the formula (I) obtained according to the respective processes can be purified suitably according to known means such as recrystallization, various chromatographies, etc.

40 The acid addition salt can be easily obtained by, for example, introducing an acid into the reaction mixture after completion of the reaction, and then removing the solvent.

The compound of the present invention is very effective for barley powdery mildew and wheat brown rust, and otherwise useful as the fungicide for agriculture and horticulture such as rice blast cucumber downy mildew, tomato blight, etc.

45 Also, the compound of the present invention is effective for agricultural and horticultural injurious insects such as planthoppers, leafhoppers, aphids, whiteflies, diamondback moth, etc., and otherwise also exhibits activity against citrus red mite, two-spotted spider mite, etc.

Thus, the uses, application fields of the compound of the present invention are very wide, high in activity and can be provided for practical application in various dosage forms.

50 The fungicide of the present invention contains one kind or two or more kinds of the compound of the formula (I) as the active ingredient.

The compound of the formula (I) may be also used as such, but generally formulated with carrier, surfactant, dispersing agent and auxiliary agent to prepare a composition such as powder, emulsion, fine particle, granule, wettable agent or oily suspension, aerosol, etc. before use.

55 Examples of preferable carrier may include solid carriers such as talc, bentonite, clay, kaolin, diatomaceous earth, white carbon, vermiculite, slaked lime, siliceous sand, ammonium sulfate and urea; liquid carriers including hydrocarbons such as kerosine and mineral oil, aromatic hydrocarbons such as benzene, xylene and toluene, chlorinated hydrocarbons such as chloroform and carbon tetrachloride, ethers such as dioxane and tetrahydrofuran, ketones such as acetone, cyclohexanone and isophorone, esters such

as ethyl acetate, ethylene glycol acetate and dibutyl maleate, alcohols such as methanol, n-hexanol and ethylene glycol, polar solvents such as dimethylformamide and dimethyl sulfoxide, water or the like. As the gas phase carrier, mixed jetting can be also effected by use of air, nitrogen, carbon dioxide, Freon, etc.

As the surfactant or dispersing agent for effecting improvement of attachment and absorption of the present agent onto animals and vegetables, improvement of performances such as dispersion, emulsification and spreading of the drug, for example, alcohol, sulfuric acid esters, alkylsulfonic acid salts, ligninsulfonic acid salts, polyoxyethylene glycol ether, etc. may be employed.

Further, for improving the properties of the preparation, as the auxiliary agent, for example, carboxymethyl cellulose, polyethylene glycol, gum arabic, etc. may be employed.

The above-mentioned carrier, surfactant, dispersing agent and auxiliary agent may be employed individually alone or in combination depending on the respective purposes.

The active ingredient concentration when the compound of the present invention is formed into a preparation may be generally 1 to 50 % by weight for emulsion, generally 0.3 to 25 % by weight for powder, generally 1 to 90 % by weight for wettable agent, generally 0.5 to 5 % by weight for granule, generally 0.5 to 5 % by weight for oil agent, generally 0.1 to 5 % by weight for aerosol.

These preparations are diluted to appropriate concentrations, and can be provided for various uses by spraying on the vegetable stalk and leave, solid, water surface of paddle field, or by way of direct application.

The present invention is described below in more detail by referring to Examples.

#### Example 1

Synthesis of dl-5-chloro-6-ethyl-4-( $\alpha$ -ethyl-4-pentafluorophenoxybenzylamino)pyrimidine:

A mixture of 0.3 g of potassium hydroxide and 30 ml of dimethyl sulfoxide was heated under stirring at 100 °C for 30 minutes, then cooled to 50 °C, and 1 g of dl-5-chloro-6-ethyl-4-( $\alpha$ -ethyl-4-hydroxybenzylamino)pyrimidine was added, followed by stirring for 30 minutes. To this solution was added 1 g of hexafluorobenzene, and the reaction was carried out at 70 °C for 8 hours. After completion of the reaction, the reaction mixture was poured into water, and extracted with toluene. The extract was washed with water, dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate and then toluene was evaporated under reduced pressure. The oily product obtained was isolated by column chromatography (Wako gel C-200, eluted with toluene:ethyl acetate = 10:1) to give 1 g of the desired product as colorless crystals.

m.p. 57 - 59 °C

#### Example 2

Synthesis of dl-5-chloro-6-ethyl-4-{ $\alpha$ -ethyl-4-(4-cyano-2,3,5,6-tetrafluorophenoxy)benzylamino}pyrimidine:

A mixture of 0.76 g of dl-5-chloro-6-ethyl-4-( $\alpha$ -ethyl-4-hydroxybenzylamino)pyrimidine, 0.5 g of pentafluorobenzonitrile, 0.4 g of anhydrous potassium carbonate and 20 ml of 1,3-dimethyl-2-imidazolidinone (DMI) was heated under stirring at 70 °C for 8 hours. After completion of the reaction, the reaction mixture was poured into water, and extracted with toluene. The extract was washed with water, dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate and then toluene was evaporated under reduced pressure. The oily product obtained was isolated by column chromatography (Wako gel C-200, eluted with toluene:ethyl acetate = 10:1) to give 0.8 g of the desired product as colorless oily product.

24.4  
n<sub>D</sub> 1.5677

#### Example 3

Synthesis of dl-5-chloro-6-ethyl-4-{ $\alpha$ -ethyl-4-(4-trifluoromethyl-2,3,5,6-tetrafluorophenoxy)benzylamino}pyrimidine:

A mixture of 1 g of dl-5-chloro-6-ethyl-4-( $\alpha$ -ethyl-4-hydroxybenzylamino)pyrimidine, 1 g of perfluorotoluene, 0.24 g of powdery potassium hydroxide and 20 ml of 1,3-dimethyl-2-imidazolidinone (DMI)

was heated under stirring at 70 °C for 8 hours. After completion of the reaction, the reaction mixture was poured into water, and extracted with toluene. The extract was washed with water, dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate and then toluene was evaporated under reduced pressure. The oily product obtained was isolated by column chromatography (Wako gel C-200, eluted with toluene:ethyl acetate = 30:1) to give 1.5 g of the desired product as colorless crystals.

m.p. 58 - 61 °C

#### Example 4

##### 10 Synthesis of dl-4-( $\alpha$ -ethyl-4-pentafluorophenoxybenzylamino)quinazoline:

To a solution of 0.52 g of 4-chloroquinazoline, 1.0 g of dl- $\alpha$ -ethyl-4-pentafluorophenoxybenzylamine and 1 ml of triethylamine dissolved in 20 ml of toluene was added a catalytic amount of 4-(N,N-dimethylamino)pyridine, and the mixture was heated under reflux for 8 hours. After completion of the reaction, the reaction mixture was washed with water, dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate and then toluene was evaporated under reduced pressure. The oily product obtained was isolated by column chromatography (Wako gel C-200, eluted with toluene:ethyl acetate = 3:1) to give 0.5 g of the desired product as colorless crystals.

m.p. 172 - 176 °C

#### 20 Example 5

##### Synthesis of dl-4-( $\alpha$ -methyl-4-pentafluorophenoxybenzylamino)thieno[2,3-d]pyrimidine:

To a solution of 0.4 g of 4-chlorothieno[2,3-d]pyrimidine, 0.7 g of dl- $\alpha$ -methyl-4-pentafluorophenoxybenzylamine and 1 ml of triethylamine dissolved in 20 ml of toluene was added a catalytic amount of 4-(N,N-dimethylamino)pyridine, and the mixture was heated under reflux for 8 hours. After completion of the reaction, the reaction mixture was washed with water, dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate and then toluene was evaporated under reduced pressure. The oily product obtained was isolated by column chromatography (Wako gel C-200, eluted with toluene:ethyl acetate = 3:1) to give 0.4 g of the desired product as colorless crystals.

m.p. 158 - 161 °C

#### Example 6

35 Five parts by weight of the compound of Compound No. 1, 35 parts by weight of bentonite, 57 parts by weight of talc, 1 part by weight of Neopelex powder (trade name; manufactured by Kao Atlas) and 2 parts by weight of sodium lignin sulfonate were uniformly mixed, and then kneaded with addition of a small amount of water, followed by granulation and drying to obtain granules.

#### 40 Example 7

Ten (10) parts by weight of the compound of Compound No. 1, 70 parts by weight of kaolin, 18 parts by weight of carbon, 1.5 parts by weight of Neopelex powder (trade name; manufactured by Kao Atlas) and 0.5 part by weight of Demol (trade name: manufactured by Kao Atlas) were uniformly mixed, followed by pulverization to obtain wettable powder.

#### Example 8

50 To 20 parts by weight of the compound of Compound No. 1 and 70 parts by weight of xylene were added 10 parts by weight of Toxanone (trade name; manufactured by Sanyo Kasei Kogyo), and the mixture was uniformly mixed, and dissolved to obtain an emulsion.

#### Example 9

55 Five parts by weight of the compound of Compound No. 1, 50 parts by weight of talc and 45 parts by weight of kaolin were uniformly mixed to obtain powder.

## Example 10

Control activity test (preventive activity) against wheat brown rust

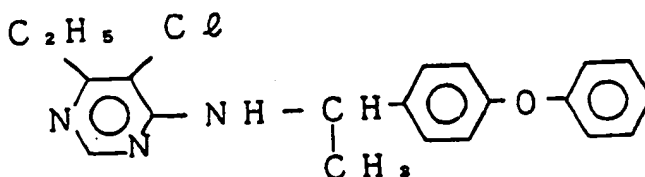
In plastic planting pots of 6 cm in diameter, ten wheats (species: Kobushikomugi) were grown per each pot, and to young plants at the 1.5 leaf stage were sprayed the wettable powder of the respective compounds shown in Table 3 prepared similarly as in Example 7 diluted to 100 ppm with water containing a surfactant (0.01 %) in an amount of 20 ml per each pot. After spraying, the plants were cultivated in a glass hothouse for 2 days, and then a wheat brown rust spore suspension ( $7 \times 10^4$  spores/ml) was uniformly inoculated by spraying thereon.

After inoculation, the plants were grown in a glass hothouse for one week, and the extent of the wheat brown rust lesion appeared on the first leave was examined. The drug effect was judged by comparison with the extent of the non-treated group. The results are shown in Table 3.

Evaluation is shown by the 6 ranks of 5 to 0, and one without lesion being rated as 5, one with lesion area of 10 % or less as compared with the non-treated group as 4, about 20 % as 3, about 40 % as 2, about 60 % as 1, and one which is wholly afflicted with the disease as 0.

As Control, the following compounds disclosed in Japanese Unexamined Patent Publication No. 225364/1988 were used.

## Compound A



## Compound B

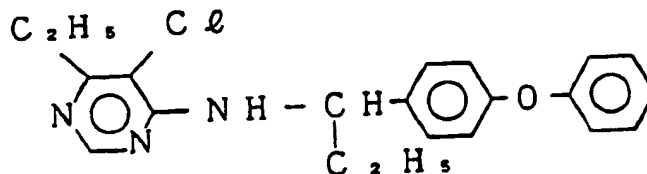


Table 3

Compound No.	Effect	Compound No.	Effect
1	5	24	5
2	5	25	5
4	3	26	5
6	3	27	5
7	5	28	4
9	5	29	5
10	5	33	5
11	5	36	5
15	3	37	5
16	4	41	5
17	4	42	5
19	2	Compound A	0
21	5	Compound B	0
23	5	No treatment	0

## Example 11

Control activity test (preventiv activity) against barley powdery mildew

5 In plastic planting pots of 6 cm in diameter, ten barleys (species: Black barley) were grown per each pot, and to young plants at the 1.5 leaf stage was sprayed the wettable powder prepared similarly as in Example 7 diluted to 100 ppm with water containing a surfactant (0.01 %) in an amount of 20 ml per each pot. After spraying, the plants were cultivated in a glass hothouse for 2 days, and then barley powdery mildew conidial spores were collected from the afflicted leaves, which were sprayed uniformly on the plants  
10 to effect inoculation.

After inoculation, the plants were grown in a glass hothouse for one week, and the extent of the barley powdery mildew lesion appeared on the first leave was examined.

The drug effect was judged by comparison with the extent of the non-treated group. The results are shown in Table 4.

15 Evaluation is shown by the 6 ranks of 5 to 0, and one without lesion being rated as 5, one with lesion area of 10 % or less as compared with the non-treated group as 4, about 20 % as 3, about 40 % as 2, about 60 % as 1, and one which is wholly afflicted with the disease as 0.

As Control, the same compounds as in Example 10 were used.

20 Table 4

Compound No.	Effect	Compound No.	Effect
1	5	29	5
2	4	33	5
9	5	36	5
10	3	37	3
11	5	41	5
21	5	42	4
23	4	Compound A	0
25	4	Compound B	0
26	4	No treatment	0
28	3		

35

## Example 12

Control activity test (preventive activity) against cucumber downy mildew

40 In plastic planting pots of 6 cm in diameter, one cucumber (species: Sagamihanpaku) was grown per each pot, and to young plants at the 1.5 leaf stage was sprayed the wettable powder prepared similarly as in Example 7 diluted to 500 ppm with water containing a surfactant (0.01 %) in an amount of 20 ml per each pot. After spraying, the plants were cultivated in a glass hothouse for 2 days, and then cucumber downy mildew bacterial zoosprangia were prepared from the afflicted leaves, which were sprayed uniformly  
45 on the plants to effect inoculation.

After inoculation, after maintained under dark at 20 °C for 2 days, the plants were grown in a glass hothouse for five days, and the extent of the cucumber downy mildew lesion appeared on the first leave was examined. The drug effect was judged by comparison with the extent of the non-treated group. The results are shown in Table 5.

50 Evaluation is shown by the 6 ranks of 5 to 0, and one without lesion being rated as 5, one with lesion area of 10 % or less as compared with the non-treated group as 4, about 20 % as 3, about 40 % as 2, about 60 % as 1, and one which is wholly afflicted with the disease as 0.

As Control, the same compounds as in Example 10 were used.

55



Table 5

Compound No.	Effect	Compound No.	Effect
1	4	15	5
2	4	17	3
3	4	23	4
9	2	24	2
10	2	Compound A	0
11	3	Compound B	0
13	4	No treatment	0
14	3		

### Example 13

Control activity test (preventive activity) against rice blast

In plastic planting pots of 6 cm in diameter, ten rices (species: Nipponbare) were grown per each pot, and to young plants at the 1.5 leaf stage was sprayed the wettable powder prepared similarly as in Example 7 diluted to 500 ppm with water containing a surfactant (0.01 %) in an amount of 20 ml per each pot. After spraying, the plants were cultivated in a glass hothouse for 2 days, and then rice blast conidial spores were prepared from the afflicted leaves, which were sprayed uniformly on the plants to effect inoculation.

After inoculation, the plants were grown in a humid chamber of 28 °C for 5 days, and the extent of the rich blast lesion appeared on the first leave was examined. The drug effect was judged by comparison with the extent of the non-treated group. The results are shown in Table 6.

Evaluation is shown by the 6 ranks of 5 to 0, and one without lesion being rated as 5, one with lesion area of 10 % or less as compared with the non-treated group as 4, about 20 % as 3, about 40 % as 2, about 60 % as 1, and one which is wholly afflicted with the disease as 0.

As Control, the same compounds as in Example 10 were used.

Table 6

Compound No.	Effect	Compound No.	Effect
2	4	37	4
4	5	42	5
8	4	Compound A	0
16	4	Compound B	0
33	5	No treatment	0

### Example 14

Activity test against diamondback moth

The compounds shown in Table 1 were formulated into wettable agents similarly as described in Example 7, and each formulation was diluted with water containing a surfactant (0.01 %) to 1000 ppm to prepare a chemical solution. In each chemical solution, cabbage leaf strip (5 cm x 5 cm) was dipped for 30 seconds, and placed in a plastic cup. After air drying, ten 3rd instar diamond moth larvae were freed, and the plastic cup was closed with a lid and left to stand in a thermostatic chamber of 25 °C. Two days later, the numbers of live and dead insects were counted to determine the % mortality. The results are shown in Table 7.

In Table 7, those with mortality of 100 % are shown as A, those with 99 to 80 % as B, those with 79 to 60 % as C and those with not more than 59 % as D.

Table 7

Compound No.	Activity against diamond back	Compound No.	Activity against diamond back
1	A	15	B
2	A	21	A
4	B	25	B
6	A	26	A
7	B	33	A
8	B	36	A
9	A	37	A
10	A	42	B

#### Example 15 Activity test against green rich leafhopper

The compounds shown in Table 1 were formulated into wettable powder similarly as described in Example 7, and each formulation was diluted with water containing a surfactant (0.01 %) to 1000 ppm to prepare a chemical solution. In each chemical solution was dipped young rice seedlings for 30 seconds, and the rice seedlings after air drying were inserted into a glass cylinder. The 4th instar green rice leafhopper larvae were freed into the cylinder, which was then left to stand stoppered with a porous plug in a thermostatic chamber of 25 °C. 4 days later, the numbers of a live and dead insects were counted to determine the % mortality.

In Table 8, those with mortality of 100 % are shown as A, those with 99 to 80 % as B, those with 79 to 60 % as C and those with not more than 59 % as D.

Table 8

Comp. No.	Activity against green rice leafhopper	Comp. No.	Activity against green rice leafhopper
1	A	15	A
2	A	21	A
6	B	24	B
8	A	26	A
9	A	33	A
13	B	36	A

#### Example 16

##### Synthesis of dl-5-chloro-6-ethyl-4-( $\alpha$ -ethyl-4-trifluoromethoxybenzylamino)pyrimidine (Compound No. 44)

To a solution of 0.9 g of 4,5-dichloro-6-ethylpyrimidine, 1.0 g of dl- $\alpha$ -ethyl-4-trifluoromethoxybenzylamine and 1 ml of triethylamine dissolved in 20 ml of toluene was added a catalytic amount of 4-(N,N-dimethylamino)pyridine, and the mixture was heated under reflux for 8 hours.

After the reaction, the reaction mixture was washed with water, dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate and the toluene was evaporated under reduced pressure. The oily product obtained was isolated by column chromatography (Wako gel C-200, eluted with toluene:ethyl acetate=15:1) to give 1.0 g of the desired product as colorless oily product.

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR ( $\delta$  ppm, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)

0.96 (3H,t), 1.26 (3H,t), 1.92 (2H,m), 2.79 (2H,q), 5.15 (1H,m), 5.59 (1H,d), 7.10 - 7.37 (4H,m), 8.37 (1H,s)

## Example 17

Synthesis of dl-5-chloro-6-ethyl-4-( $\alpha$ -ethyl-4-bromodifluoromethoxybenzylamino)pyrimidine (Compound No. 45)

5

To a solution of 2.5 g of dl-5-chloro-6-ethyl-4-( $\alpha$ -ethyl-4-hydroxybenzylamino)pyrimidine dissolved in 25 ml of N,N-dimethylformamide (DMF) was added gradually 0.4 g of 60 % sodium hydride stirred at room temperature, followed further by stirring for 5 minutes. Subsequently, a solution of 10 g of bromodifluoromethane dissolved in 20 ml of DMF was added and the reaction was carried out under stirring

10

at room temperature for 24 hours.

After the reaction, the reaction mixture was poured into water, extracted with toluene, the toluene layer was washed with water, dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate and the toluene was evaporated under reduced pressure. The oily product obtained was isolated by column chromatography (Wako gel C-200, eluted with toluene:ethyl acetate = 15:1) to give 0.5 g of the desired product as colorless oily product.

15

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR ( $\delta$  ppm, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)

0.97 (3H,t), 1.26 (3H,t), 1.94 (2H,m), 2.79 (2H,q), 5.16 (1H,m), 5.63 (1H,d), 7.20 - 7.38 (4H,m), 8.37 (1H,s)

## Example 18

20

Synthesis of dl-5-chloro-6-ethyl-4-( $\alpha$ -ethyl-4-difluoromethoxybenzylamino)pyrimidine (Compound No. 46)

To a solution of 0.9 g of 4,5-dichloro-6-ethylpyrimidine, 1.0 g of dl- $\alpha$ -ethyl-4-difluoromethoxybenzylamine and 1 ml of triethylamine dissolved in 20 ml of toluene was added a catalytic amount of 4-(N,N-dimethylamino)pyridine, and the mixture was heated under reflux for 8 hours.

25

After the reaction, the reaction mixture was washed with water, dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate and the toluene was evaporated under reduced pressure. The oily product obtained was isolated by column chromatography (Wako gel C-200, eluted with toluene:ethyl acetate = 5:1) to give 1.1 g of the desired product as colorless oily product.

30

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR ( $\delta$  ppm, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)

0.95 (3H,t), 1.25 (3H,t), 1.92 (2H,m), 2.78 (2H,q), 5.11 (1H,dd), 5.59 (1H,d), 6.49 (1H,t) 7.08 - 7.34 (4H,m), 8.36 (1H,s)

## Example 19

35

Five parts by weight of the compound No. 44, 35 parts by weight of bentonite, 57 parts by weight of talc, 1 part by weight of Neopelex powder (trade name; manufactured by Kao Atlas) and 2 parts by weight of sodium lignin sulfonate were uniformly mixed, and then the mixture was kneaded with addition of a small amount of water, followed by granulation and drying, to obtain granules.

40

## Example 20

Ten (10) parts by weight of the compound of Compound No. 44, 70 parts by weight of kaolin, 18 parts by weight of carbon, 1.5 parts by weight of Neopelex powder (trade name; manufactured by Kao Atlas) and 0.5 part by weight of Demol (trade name: manufactured by Kao Atlas) were uniformly mixed, followed by pulverization to obtain wettable powder.

45

## Example 21

To 20 parts by weight of the compound of Compound No. 44 and 70 parts by weight of xylene were added 10 parts by weight of Toxanone (trade name; manufactured by Sanyo Kasei Kogyo), and the mixture was uniformly mixed, dissolved to obtain an emulsion.

50

## Example 22

Five parts by weight of the compound of Compound No. 44, 50 parts by weight of talc and 45 parts by weight of kaolin were uniformly mixed to obtain powder.

55

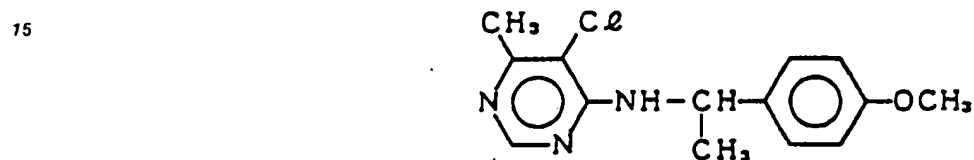
## Example 23

Control activity test (preventiv activity) against wheat brown rust

5 The tests were conducted in the same manner as in Example 10 except for employing the method of Example 20 as the method for preparation of wettable powder, diluting it to 50 ppm, and using the compounds shown in Table 9 as the compound of the present invention. The evaluation methods used were the same as in Example 10.

10 As Control, the compound C disclosed in Japanese Unexamined Patent Publication No. 36666/1984 and the compound D disclosed in Japanese Unexamined Patent Publication No. 68362/1989 were used.

## Compound C



## Compound D

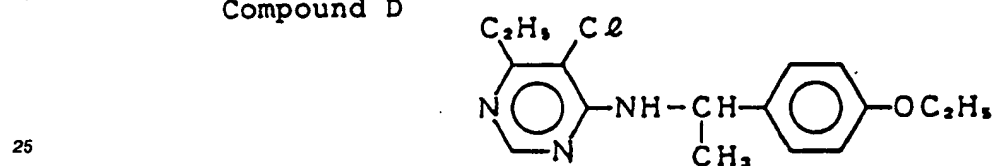


Table 9

30

Compound No.	Effect	Compound No.	Effect
44	5	75	3
45	5	76	4
35 46	5	79	5
47	5	82	4
51	4	84	3
52	4	85	5
53	5	86	5
40 55	5	87	5
57	4	88	3
61	5	89	5
64	5	90	5
66	5	91	5
45 67	5	96	4
68	5	97	5
69	4	98	4
70	5	101	5
71	4	102	5
50 72	5	Compound C	1
73	5	Compound D	1
74	5	No treatment	0

55

## Example 24

Control activity test (preventive activity) against barley powdery mildew

5 For the compounds of the present invention shown in Table 10, the tests were conducted similarly as in Example 23. The evaluation methods are the same as in Example 11.

As Control, the same compounds C and D as in Example 23 were used.

Table 10

10

15

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25

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Compound No.	Effect	Compound No.	Effect
44	5	76	5
45	5	79	5
46	5	82	5
47	5	85	5
51	4	86	5
52	5	87	5
53	5	88	4
55	4	89	4
57	5	90	5
61	5	91	5
62	4	92	4
64	5	93	3
66	5	96	5
67	5	97	5
68	5	98	4
69	4	101	5
70	5	102	5
72	3	Compound A	0
73	3	Compound B	1
74	5	No treatment	0
75	5		

35

## Example 25

Control activity test (preventive activity) against rice blast

40

In plastic planting pots of 6 cm in diameter, ten rices (species: Nipponbare) were grown per each pot, and to young plants at the 1.5 leaf stage was sprayed the wettable powder prepared similarly as in Example 20 diluted to 500 ppm with water containing a surfactant (0.01 %) in an amount of 20 ml per each pot. After spraying, the plants were cultivated in a glass hothouse for 2 days, and then rice blast conidial spores were prepared from the afflicted leaves, which were sprayed uniformly on the plants to effect inoculation.

45

After inoculation, the plants were grown in a humid chamber of 28 °C for 5 days, and the extent of the rice blast lesion appeared on the first leave was examined. The drug effect was judged by comparison with the extent of the non-treated group.

50

Evaluation is shown by the 6 ranks of 5 to 0, and one without lesion being rated as 5, one with lesion area of 10 % or less as compared with the non-treated group as 4, about 20 % as 3, about 40 % as 2, about 60 % as 1, and one which is wholly afflicted with the disease as 0. The results are shown in Table 11. As Control, the same compounds as in Example 23 were used.

55

Table 11

Compound No.	Effect	Compound No.	Effect
44	4	87	4
51	4	88	4
52	5	89	5
57	5	90	4
61	5	91	4
64	5	92	5
66	5	93	5
67	5	96	5
68	5	97	5
69	5	98	4
70	5	101	4
82	5	102	5
83	4	Compound C	1
84	4	Compound D	1
85	4	No treatment	0
86	5		

## Example 26

## Control activity test (preventive activity) against cucumber downy mildew

In plastic planting pots of 6 cm in diameter, one cucumber (species: Sagamihanpaku) was grown per each pot, and to young plants at the 1.5 leaf stage was sprayed the wettable powder prepared similarly as in Example 20 diluted to 500 ppm with water containing a surfactant (0.01 %) in an amount of 20 ml per each pot. After spraying, the plants were cultivated in a glass hothouse for 2 days, and then cucumber downy mildew zoospangia were prepared from the afflicted leaves, which were sprayed uniformly on the plants to effect inoculation.

After inoculation, after maintained under dark at 20 °C for 2 days, the plants were grown in a glass hothouse for five days, and the extent of the cucumber downy mildew lesion appeared on the first leave was examined. The drug effect was judged by comparison with the extent of the non-treated group.

Evaluation is shown by the 6 ranks of 5 to 0, and one without lesion being rated as 5, one with lesion area of 10 % or less as compared with the non-treated group as 4, about 20 % as 3, about 40 % as 2, about 60 % as 1, and one which is wholly afflicted with the disease as 0. The results are shown in Table 12.

As Control, the same compounds as in Example 23 were used.

Table 12

Compound No.	Effect	Compound No.	Effect
61	5	88	5
75	4	89	5
76	3	90	5
78	3	91	5
79	3	93	5
82	5	101	5
83	3	102	5
85	5	Compound A	1
86	5	Compound B	1
87	4	No treatment	0

## Example 27

## Activity test against diamondback moth

The compounds shown in Table 2 were formulated into wettable powder similarly as described in Example 20, and each formulation was diluted with water containing a surfactant (0.01 %) to 1000 ppm to prepare a chemical solution. In each chemical solution, cabbage leaf strip (5 cm x 5 cm) was dipped for 30 seconds, and placed in a plastic cup. After air drying, ten 3rd instar diamond moth larvae were freed, and the plastic cup was closed with a lid and left to stand in a thermostatic chamber of 25 °C. Two days later, the numbers of a live and dead insects were counted to determine the % mortality. The results are shown in Table 13.

In Table 13, those with mortality of 100 % are shown as A, those with 99 to 80 % as B, those with 79 to 60 % as C and those with not more than 59 % as D.

Table 13

Compound No.	Activity against diamond back	Compound No.	Activity against diamond back
46	A	82	A
47	A	86	A
61	A	87	A
66	A	88	A
67	A	90	A
68	A	96	A
74	A	97	A
79	A		

## Example 28

## Activity test against brown planthoppers

The compounds shown in Table 2 were formulated into wettable powder similarly as described in Example 20, and each formulation was diluted with water containing a surfactant (0.01 %) to 1000 ppm to prepare a chemical solution. In each chemical solution, rice young seedling was dipped for 30 seconds. After air drying, it was placed in a glass cylinder and ten 3rd brown planthoppers were freed, and the plastic cup was closed with a porous stopper and left to stand in a thermostatic chamber of 25 °C. Four days later, the numbers of a live and dead insects were counted to determine the % mortality. The results are shown in Table 14.

In Table 14, those with mortality of 100 % are shown as A, those with 99 to 80 % as B, those with 79 to 60 % as C and those with not more than 59 % as D.

Table 14

Compound No.	Activity against brown planthopper	Compound No.	Activity against brown planthopper
46	A	79	A
47	A	82	A
61	A	85	A
66	A	86	A
67	A	87	A
68	A	90	A
74	A	96	A
75	A	97	A
76	A		

## Example 29 Activity test against female adult of two spotted spider mite

The compounds shown in Table 2 were formulated into wettable powder similarly as described in Example 20, and each formulation was diluted with water containing a surfactant (0.01 %) to 1000 ppm to prepare a chemical solution. In each chemical solution, a kidney bean leaf (20 mm in diameter) was dipped for 10 seconds.

After air drying, it was placed in a glass cylinder and ten female adult of two spotted spider mites were freed, and the plastic cup was closed with a porous stopper and left to stand in a thermostatic chamber of 25 °C. Three days later, the numbers of a live and dead insects were counted to determine the % mortality of mites. The results are shown in Table 15.

In Table 15, those with mortality of 100 % are shown as A, those with 99 to 80 % as B, those with 79 to 60 % as C and those with not more than 59 % as D.

Table 15

Comp. No.	Activity against two spotted spider mite	Comp. No.	Activity against two spotted spider mite
46	A	74	A
47	A	75	A
57	A	78	A
61	A	79	A
62	A	82	A
66	A	86	A
67	A	87	A
68	A	90	A

The compounds having fluoromethoxy group of the present invention have by far superior insecticidal effect as compared with analogous compounds having methoxy group.



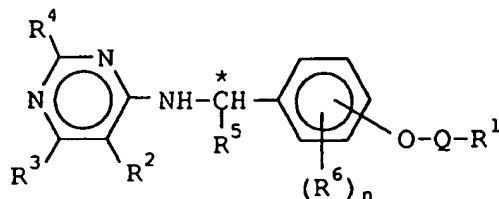
## Claims

Claims for the following Contracting States : DE, FR, GB, IT, NL

1. A compound of the formula (I), or an acid addition salt thereof:

5

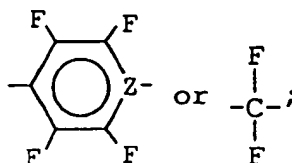
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15

wherein Q represents

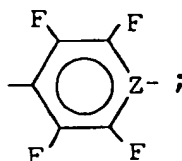
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R<sup>1</sup> represents a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, a haloalkyl group having 1 to 5 carbon atoms, an alkanoyl group having 1 to 5 carbon atoms, a nitro group, a cyano group or a 1,3-dioxolan-2-yl group when Q is

30



35

or

R<sup>1</sup> represents a hydrogen atom or a halogen atom when Q is -CF<sub>2</sub>-;

40

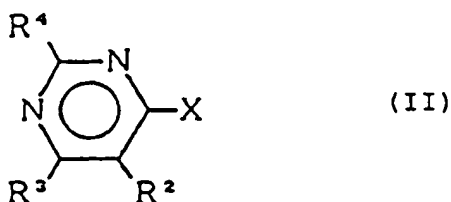
R<sup>2</sup> and R<sup>3</sup> each represent a halogen atom or an alkyl group having 1 to 5 carbon atoms, or R<sup>2</sup> and R<sup>3</sup> are fused together with the pyrimidine ring to which they are bonded to represent an unsaturated 5- or 6-membered ring which may also have one sulfur atom in the ring; R<sup>4</sup> represents a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, an alkyl group having 1 to 5 carbon atoms, a cycloalkyl group, an alkoxy group having 1 to 5 carbon atoms, an alkylthio group having 1 to 5 carbon atoms, or an amino group which may be substituted with an alkyl group having 1 to 5 carbon atoms; R<sup>5</sup> represents a hydrogen atom, an alkyl group having 1 to 5 carbon atoms, a cycloalkyl group or a halo-alkyl group having 1 to 3 carbon atoms; R<sup>6</sup> represents a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, an alkyl group having 1 to 5 carbon atoms, an alkoxy group having 1 to 5 carbon atoms or a halo-alkyl group having 1 to 3 carbon atoms; n represents 1 or 2, and Z represents a carbon or nitrogen atom, provided that when Z is a nitrogen atom, R<sup>1</sup> is not present.

45

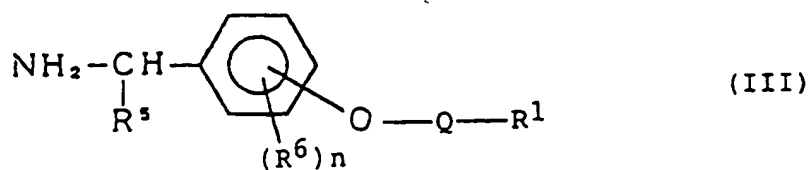
- 50 2. The compound according to Claim 1, wherein R<sup>1</sup> is at least one selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, fluorine, chlorine, bromine, iodine, trifluoromethyl group, difluoromethyl group, 2-fluoromethyl group, 2,2,2-trifluoroethyl group, formyl group, acetyl group, propionyl group, butyryl group, isobutyryl group, valeryl group, nitro group, cyano group and 1,3-dioxolan-2-yl group.

- 55 3. The compound according to Claim 2, wherein R<sup>1</sup> is at least one selected from hydrogen, fluorine, chlorine, bromine, trifluoromethyl group, difluoromethyl group and formyl group.

4. The compound according to Claim 1, wherein R<sup>2</sup> and R<sup>3</sup> are each at least one selected from fluorine, chlorine, bromine, iodine, methyl group, ethyl group, propyl group, isopropyl group, butyl group, isobutyl group, sec-butyl group, t-butyl group, pentyl group, isopentyl group and neopentyl group.
5. The compound according to Claim 4, wherein R<sup>2</sup> is at least one selected from fluorine, chlorine, bromine, methyl group and ethyl group.
6. The compound according to Claim 4, wherein R<sup>3</sup> is at least one selected from methyl group, ethyl group and propyl group.
7. The compound according to Claim 1, wherein R<sup>4</sup> is at least one selected from hydrogen, fluorine, chlorine, bromine, iodine, methyl group, ethyl group, propyl group, isopropyl group, butyl group, isobutyl group, sec-butyl group, t-butyl group, pentyl group, isopentyl group, neopentyl group, cyclopropyl group, cyclopentyl group, cyclohexyl group, methoxy group, ethoxy group, propoxy group, isopropoxy group, butoxy group, pentyloxy group, methylthio group, ethylthio group, propylthio group, isopropylthio group, butylthio group, pentylthio group, amino group, monomethylamino group, dimethylamino group, monoethylamino group, diethylamino group, monopropylamino group, dipropylamino group, monobutylamino group, dibutylamino group, monopentylamino group and dipentylamino group.
8. The compound according to Claim 7, wherein R<sup>4</sup> is at least one selected from hydrogen and methyl group.
9. The compound according to Claim 1, wherein R<sup>5</sup> is at least one selected from hydrogen, methyl group, ethyl group, propyl group, isopropyl group, butyl group, isobutyl group, sec-butyl group, t-butyl group, pentyl group, isopentyl group, neopentyl group, cyclopropyl group, cyclopentyl group, cyclohexyl group, monofluoromethoxy group, difluoromethoxy group, trifluoromethoxy group, bromofluoromethoxy group, 2-fluoroethoxy group, 2,2-difluoroethoxy group, 2,2,2-trifluoroethoxy group and 3,3,3-trifluoropropoxy group.
10. The compound according to Claim 9, wherein R<sup>5</sup> is at least one selected from methyl group, ethyl group, isopropyl group and cyclopropyl group.
11. The compound according to Claim 1, wherein R<sup>6</sup> is at least one selected from hydrogen, fluorine, chlorine, bromine, iodine, methyl group, ethyl group, propyl group, isopropyl group, butyl group, isobutyl group, sec-butyl group, t-butyl group, pentyl group, isopentyl group, neopentyl group, methoxy group, ethoxy group, propoxy group, isopropoxy group, butoxy group, pentyloxy group, monofluoromethoxy group, difluoromethoxy group, trifluoromethoxy group, bromodifluoromethoxy group, 2-fluoroethoxy group, 2,2-difluoroethoxy group, 2,2,2-trifluoroethoxy group and 3,3,3-trifluoropropoxy group.
12. The compound according to Claim 11, wherein R<sup>6</sup> is at least one selected from hydrogen, fluorine, chlorine, methyl group, methoxy group and difluoromethoxy group.
13. The compound according to Claim 1, wherein the substitution position of Q is at the 3-position or 4-position relative to >CH-R<sup>5</sup>.
14. A process for preparing a compound of the formula (I) or an acid addition salt thereof as defined in Claim 1, which comprises reacting a compound of the formula (II):

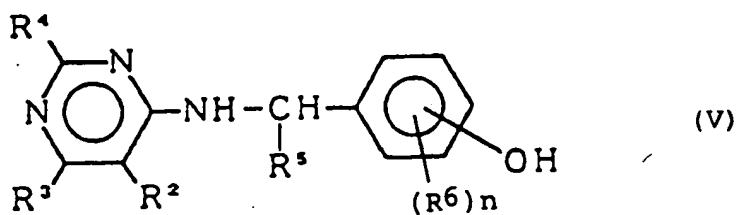


(wherein  $R^2$ ,  $R^3$  and  $R^4$  represent the same meanings as defined in Claim 1, and X represents an eliminable group) with a compound of the formula (III):

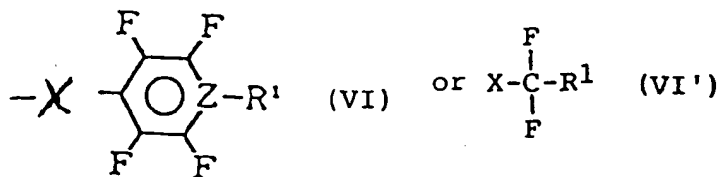


(wherein Q,  $R^1$ ,  $R^5$ ,  $R^6$  and n represent the same meanings as defined in Claim 1).

- 15 15. A process for preparing a compound of the formula (I) or an acid addition salt thereof as defined in Claim 1, which comprises reacting a compound of the formula (V):



(wherein  $R^2$ ,  $R^3$ ,  $R^4$ ,  $R^5$ ,  $R^6$  and n represent the same meanings as defined in Claim 1) with a compound of the formula:

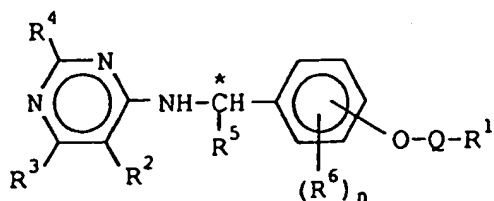


(wherein  $R^1$  and Z represent the same meanings as defined in Claim 1, and X represents an eliminable group).

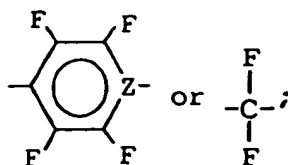
- 40 16. A fungicide containing a compound of the formula (I) or an acid addition salt thereof as defined in Claim 1 as the active ingredient.

45 **Claims for the following Contracting State : ES**

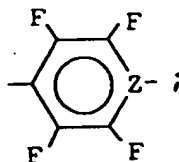
1. A process for preparing compound of the formula (I), or an acid addition salt thereof:



wherein Q represents



10  $\text{R}^1$  represents a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, a haloalkyl group having 1 to 5 carbon atoms, an alkanoyl group having 1 to 5 carbon atoms, a nitro group, a cyano group or a 1,3-dioxolan-2-yl group when Q is

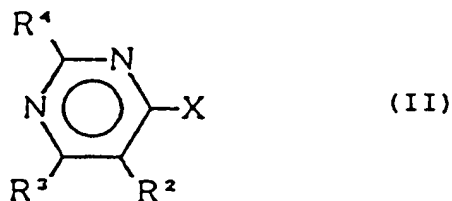


20 or

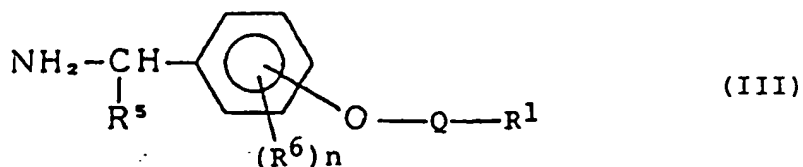
$\text{R}^1$  represents a hydrogen atom or a halogen atom when Q is  $-\text{CF}_2-$ ;

25  $\text{R}^2$  and  $\text{R}^3$  each represent a halogen atom or an alkyl group having 1 to 5 carbon atoms, or  $\text{R}^2$  and  $\text{R}^3$  are fused together with the pyrimidine ring to which they are bonded to represent an unsaturated 5- or 6-membered ring which may also have one sulfur atom in the ring;  $\text{R}^4$  represents a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, an alkyl group having 1 to 5 carbon atoms, a cycloalkyl group, an alkoxy group having 1 to 5 carbon atoms, an alkylthio group having 1 to 5 carbon atoms, or an amino group which may be substituted with an alkyl group having 1 to 5 carbon atoms;  $\text{R}^5$  represents a hydrogen atom, an alkyl group having 1 to 5 carbon atoms, a cycloalkyl group or a halo-alkyl group having 1 to 3 carbon atoms;  $\text{R}^6$  represents a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, an alkyl group having 1 to 5 carbon atoms, an alkoxy group having 1 to 5 carbon atoms or a halo-alkyl group having 1 to 3 carbon atoms; n represents 1 or 2, and Z represents a carbon or nitrogen atom, provided that when Z is a nitrogen atom,  $\text{R}^1$  is not present,

which comprises reacting a compound of the formula (II):

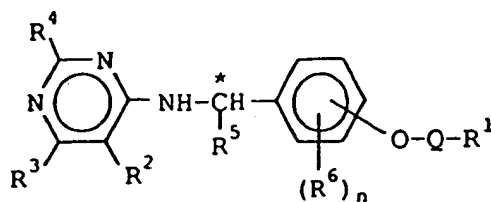


45 (wherein  $\text{R}^2$ ,  $\text{R}^3$  and  $\text{R}^4$  represent the same meanings as defined above, and X represents an eliminable group) with a compound of the formula (III):

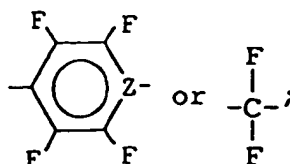


(wherein Q,  $\text{R}^1$ ,  $\text{R}^5$ ,  $\text{R}^6$  and n represent the same meanings as defined above.

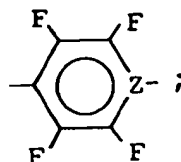
2. A process for preparing compound of the formula (I), or an acid addition salt thereof:



wherein Q represents



R<sup>1</sup> represents a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, a haloalkyl group having 1 to 5 carbon atoms, an alkanoyl group having 1 to 5 carbon atoms, a nitro group, a cyano group or a 1,3-dioxolan-2-yl group when Q is

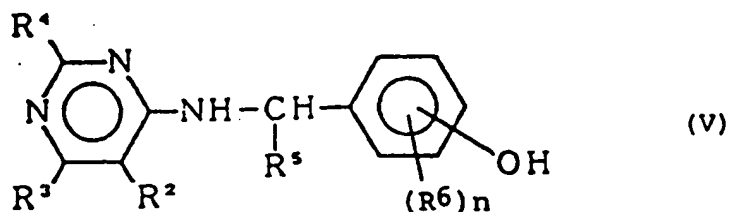


or

R<sup>1</sup> represents a hydrogen atom or a halogen atom when Q is -CF<sub>2</sub>-;

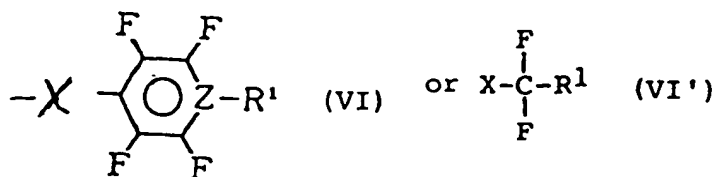
R<sup>2</sup> and R<sup>3</sup> each represent a halogen atom or an alkyl group having 1 to 5 carbon atoms, or R<sup>2</sup> and R<sup>3</sup> are fused together with the pyrimidine ring to which they are bonded to represent an unsaturated 5- or 6-membered ring which may also have one sulfur atom in the ring; R<sup>4</sup> represents a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, an alkyl group having 1 to 5 carbon atoms, a cycloalkyl group, an alkoxy group having 1 to 5 carbon atoms, an alkylthio group having 1 to 5 carbon atoms, or an amino group which may be substituted with an alkyl group having 1 to 5 carbon atoms; R<sup>5</sup> represents a hydrogen atom, an alkyl group having 1 to 5 carbon atoms, a cycloalkyl group or a halo-alkyl group having 1 to 3 carbon atoms; R<sup>6</sup> represents a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, an alkyl group having 1 to 5 carbon atoms, an alkoxy group having 1 to 5 carbon atoms or a halo-alkyl group having 1 to 3 carbon atoms; n represents 1 or 2, and Z represents a carbon or nitrogen atom, provided that when Z is a nitrogen atom, R<sup>1</sup> is not present,

which comprises reacting a compound of the formula (V):



(wherein R<sup>2</sup>, R<sup>3</sup>, R<sup>4</sup>, R<sup>5</sup>, R<sup>6</sup> and n represent the same meanings as defined in Claim 1) with a

compound of the formula:



(wherein R<sup>1</sup> and Z represent the same meanings as defined in Claim 1, and X represents an eliminable group).

3. A process according to Claim 1 or 2, wherein R<sup>1</sup> is at least one selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, fluorine, chlorine, bromine, iodine, trifluoromethyl group, difluoromethyl group, 2-fluoromethyl group, 2,2,2-trifluoroethyl group, formyl group, acetyl group, propionyl group, butyryl group, isobutyryl group, valeryl group, nitro group, cyano group and 1,3-dioxolan-2-yl group.
4. A process according to Claim 3, wherein R<sup>1</sup> is at least one selected from hydrogen, fluorine, chlorine, bromine, trifluoromethyl group, difluoromethyl group and formyl group.
5. A process according to Claim 1 or 2, wherein R<sup>2</sup> and R<sup>3</sup> are each at least one selected from fluorine, chlorine, bromine, iodine, methyl group, ethyl group, propyl group, isopropyl group, butyl group, isobutyl group, sec-butyl group, t-butyl group, pentyl group, isopentyl group and neopentyl group.
6. A process according to Claim 5, wherein R<sup>2</sup> is at least one selected from fluorine, chlorine, bromine, methyl group and ethyl group.
7. A process according to Claim 5, wherein R<sup>3</sup> is at least one selected from methyl group, ethyl group and propyl group.
8. A process according to Claim 1 or 2, wherein R<sup>4</sup> is at least one selected from hydrogen, fluorine, chlorine, bromine, iodine, methyl group, ethyl group, propyl group, isopropyl group, butyl group, isobutyl group, sec-butyl group, t-butyl group, pentyl group, isopentyl group, neopentyl group, cyclopropyl group, cyclopentyl group, cyclohexyl group, methoxy group, ethoxy group, propoxy group, isopropoxy group, butoxy group, pentyloxy group, methylthio group, ethylthio group, propylthio group, isopropylthio group, butylthio group, pentylthio group, amino group, monomethylamino group, dimethylamino group, monoethylamino group, diethylamino group, monopropylamino group, dipropylamino group, monobutylamino group, dibutylamino group, monopentylamino group and dipentylamino group.
9. A process according to Claim 8, wherein R<sup>4</sup> is at least one selected from hydrogen and methyl group.
10. A process according to Claim 1 or 2, wherein R<sup>5</sup> is at least one selected from hydrogen, methyl group, ethyl group, propyl group, isopropyl group, butyl group, isobutyl group, sec-butyl group, t-butyl group, pentyl group, isopentyl group, neopentyl group, cyclopropyl group, cyclopentyl group, cyclohexyl group, monofluoromethoxy group, difluoromethoxy group, trifluoromethoxy group, bromofluoromethoxy group, 2-fluoroethoxy group, 2,2-difluoroethoxy group, 2,2,2-trifluoroethoxy group and 3,3,3-trifluoropropoxy group.
11. A process according to Claim 10, wherein R<sup>5</sup> is at least one selected from methyl group, ethyl group, isopropyl group and cyclopropyl group.
12. A process according to Claim 1 or 2 wherein R<sup>6</sup> is at least one selected from hydrogen, fluorine, chlorine, bromine, iodine, methyl group, ethyl group, propyl group, isopropyl group, butyl group, isobutyl group, sec-butyl group, t-butyl group, pentyl group, isopentyl group, neopentyl group, methoxy group, ethoxy group, propoxy group, isopropoxy group, butoxy group, pentyloxy group, monofluoromethoxy group, difluoromethoxy group, trifluoromethoxy group, bromodifluoromethoxy group, 2-

fluoroethoxy group, 2,2-difluoroethoxy group, 2,2,2-trifluoroethoxy group and 3,3,3-trifluoropropoxy group.

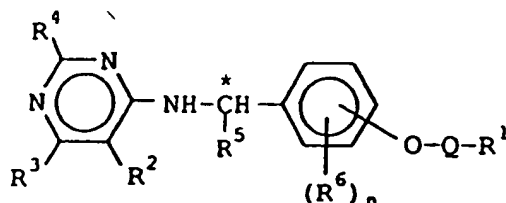
13. A process according to Claim 12, wherein  $R^6$  is at least one selected from hydrogen, fluorine, chlorine, methyl group, methoxy group and difluoromethoxy group.

14. A process according to Claim 1 or 2, wherein the substitution position of Q is at the 3-position or 4-position relative to  $>CH-R^5$ .

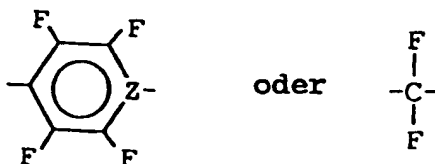
#### Patentansprüche

Patentansprüche für folgende Vertragsstaaten : DE, FR, GB, IT, NL

1. Verbindung der Formel (I) oder ein Säureadditionssalz davon:

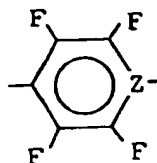


worin Q für



steht;

$R^1$  ein Wasserstoffatom, ein Halogenatom, eine Halogenalkylgruppe mit 1 bis 5 Kohlenstoffatomen, eine Alkanoylgruppe mit 1 bis 5 Kohlenstoffatomen, eine Nitrogruppe, eine Cyanogruppe oder eine 1,3-Dioxolan-2-yl-gruppe für den Fall darstellt, daß Q die Bedeutung



besitzt; oder

$R^1$  ein Wasserstoffatom oder ein Halogenatom bedeutet, falls Q die Bedeutung  $-CF_2-$  besitzt;

$R^2$  und  $R^3$  jeweils ein Halogenatom oder eine Alkylgruppe mit 1 bis 5 Kohlenstoffatomen darstellen, oder

$R^2$  und  $R^3$  mit dem Pyrimidinring, an den sie gebunden sind, verbunden sind, um einen ungesättigten 5- oder 6-gliedrigen Ring darzustellen, der im Ring auch ein Schwefelatom aufweisen kann;

$R^4$  ein Wasserstoffatom, ein Halogenatom, eine Alkylgruppe mit 1 bis 5 Kohlenstoffatomen, eine Cycloalkylgruppe, eine Alkoxigruppe mit 1 bis 5 Kohlenstoffatomen, eine Alkylthiogruppe mit 1 bis 5 Kohlenstoffatomen oder eine Aminogruppe, welche durch eine Alkylgruppe mit 1 bis 5 Kohlenstoffatomen substituiert sein kann, darstellt;

$R^5$  ein Wasserstoffatom, eine Alkylgruppe mit 1 bis 5 Kohlenstoffatomen, eine Cycloalkylgruppe oder

eine Halogenalkylgruppe mit 1 bis 3 Kohlenstoffatomen bedeutet;

R<sup>6</sup> ein Wasserstoffatom, ein Halogenatom, eine Alkylgruppe mit 1 bis 5 Kohlenstoffatomen, eine Alkoxygruppe mit 1 bis 5 Kohlenstoffatomen oder eine Halogenalkylgruppe mit 1 bis 3 Kohlenstoffatomen darstellt;

5 n für 1 oder 2 steht; und

Z ein Kohlenstoff- oder Stickstoffatom bedeutet, mit der Maßgabe, daß, wenn Z ein Stickstoffatom darstellt, R<sup>1</sup> nicht anwesend ist.

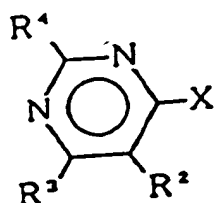
2. Verbindung nach Anspruch 1, worin R<sup>1</sup> mindestens eine der Gruppen ist, ausgewählt unter Wasserstoff, Fluor, Chlor, Brom, Jod, Trifluormethylgruppe, Difluormethylgruppe, 2-Fluormethylgruppe, 2,2,2-Trifluorethylgruppe, Formylgruppe, Acetylgruppe, Propionylgruppe, Butyrylgruppe, Isobutyrylgruppe, Valerylgruppe, Nitrogruppe, Cyanogruppe und 1,3-Dioxolan-2-ylgruppe.
3. Verbindung nach Anspruch 2, worin R<sup>1</sup> mindestens eine Gruppe ist, ausgewählt unter Wasserstoff, Fluor, Chlor, Brom, Trifluormethylgruppe, Difluormethylgruppe und Formylgruppe.
4. Verbindung nach Anspruch 1, worin R<sup>2</sup> und R<sup>3</sup> jeweils mindestens eine Gruppe darstellen, ausgewählt unter Fluor, Chlor, Brom, Jod, Methylgruppe, Ethylgruppe, Propylgruppe, Isopropylgruppe, Butylgruppe, Isobutylgruppe, sec-Butylgruppe, t-Butylgruppe, Pentylgruppe, Isopentylgruppe und Neopentylgruppe.
5. Verbindung nach Anspruch 4, worin R<sup>2</sup>, mindestens eine Gruppe ist, ausgewählt unter Fluor, Chlor, Brom, Methylgruppe und Ethylgruppe.
6. Verbindung nach Anspruch 4, worin R<sup>3</sup> mindestens eine Gruppe ist, ausgewählt unter Methylgruppe, Ethylgruppe und Propylgruppe.
7. Verbindung nach Anspruch 1, worin R<sup>4</sup> mindestens eine Gruppe ist, ausgewählt unter Wasserstoff, Fluor, Chlor, Brom, Jod, Methylgruppe, Ethylgruppe, Propylgruppe, Isopropylgruppe, Butylgruppe, Isobutylgruppe, sec-Butylgruppe, t-Butylgruppe, Pentylgruppe, Isopentylgruppe, Neopentylgruppe, Cyclopropylgruppe, Cyclopentylgruppe, Cyclohexylgruppe, Methoxygruppe, Ethoxygruppe, Propoxygruppe, Isopropoxygruppe, Butoxygruppe, Pentyloxygruppe, Methylthiogruppe, Ethylthiogruppe, Propylthiogruppe, Isopropylthiogruppe, Butylthiogruppe, Pentylthiogruppe, Aminogruppe, Monomethylaminogruppe, Dimethylaminogruppe, Monoethylaminogruppe, Diethylaminogruppe, Monopropylaminogruppe, Dipropylaminogruppe, Monobutylaminogruppe, Dibutylaminogruppe, Monopentylaminogruppe und Dipentylaminogruppe.
8. Verbindung nach Anspruch 7, worin R<sup>4</sup> mindestens eine Gruppe ist, ausgewählt unter Wasserstoff- und Methylgruppe.
9. Verbindung nach Anspruch 1, worin R<sup>5</sup> mindestens eine Gruppe ist, ausgewählt unter Wasserstoff, Methylgruppe, Ethylgruppe, Propylgruppe, Isopropylgruppe, Butylgruppe, Isobutylgruppe, sec-Butylgruppe, t-Butylgruppe, Pentylgruppe, Isopentylgruppe, Neopentylgruppe, Cyclopropylgruppe, Cyclopentylgruppe, Cyclohexylgruppe, Monofluormethoxygruppe, Difluormethoxygruppe, Trifluormethoxygruppe, Bromfluormethoxygruppe, 2-Fluorethoxygruppe, 2,2-Difluorethoxygruppe, 2,2,2-Trifluorethoxygruppe und 3,3,3-Trifluorpropoxygruppe.
10. Verbindung nach Anspruch 9, worin R<sup>5</sup> mindestens eine Gruppe ist, ausgewählt unter Methylgruppe, Ethylgruppe, Isopropylgruppe und Cyclopropylgruppe.
11. Verbindung nach Anspruch 1, worin R<sup>5</sup> mindestens eine Gruppe ist, ausgewählt unter Wasserstoff, Fluor, Chlor, Brom, Jod, Methylgruppe, Ethylgruppe, Propylgruppe, Isopropylgruppe, Butylgruppe, Isobutylgruppe, sec-Butylgruppe, t-Butylgruppe, Pentylgruppe, Isopentylgruppe, Neopentylgruppe, Methoxygruppe, Ethoxygruppe, Propoxygruppe, Isopropoxygruppe, Butoxygruppe, Pentyloxygruppe, Monofluormethoxygruppe, Difluormethoxygruppe, Trifluormethoxygruppe, Bromdifluormethoxygruppe, 2-Fluorethoxygruppe, 2,2-Difluorethoxygruppe, 2,2,2-Trifluorethoxygruppe und 3,3,3-Trifluorpropoxygruppe.



12. Verbindung nach Anspruch 11, worin  $R^6$  mindestens eine Gruppe ist, ausgewählt unter Wasserstoff, Fluor, Chlor, Methylgruppe, Methoxigruppe und Difluormethoxigruppe.

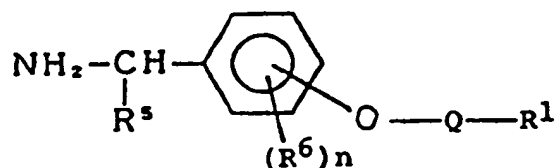
13. Verbindung nach Anspruch 1, worin die Substitutionsposition von Q in der 3-Position oder 4-Position bezüglich der Gruppe  $>CH-R^5$  ist.

14. Verfahren zur Herstellung einer Verbindung der Formel (I) oder eines Säureadditionssalzes davon gemäß Anspruch 1, bei dem man eine Verbindung der Formel (II):



(II)

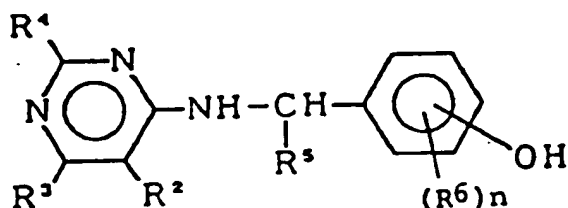
(worin  $R^2$ ,  $R^3$  und  $R^4$  dieselben Bedeutungen wie in Anspruch 1 aufweisen, und X eine eliminierbare Gruppe darstellt) mit einer Verbindung der Formel (III)



(III)

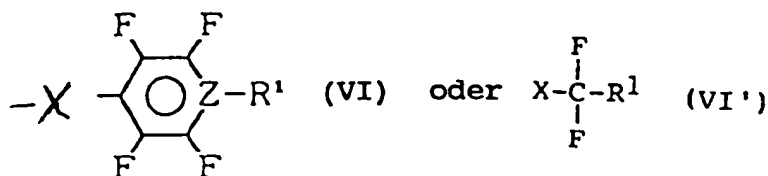
(worin Q,  $R^1$ ,  $R^5$ ,  $R^6$  und n dieselben Bedeutungen wie in Anspruch 1 besitzen), umsetzt.

15. Verfahren zur Herstellung einer Verbindung der Formel (I) oder eines Säureadditionssalzes davon gemäß Anspruch 1, bei dem man eine Verbindung der Formel (V):



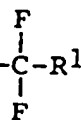
(V)

(worin  $R^2$ ,  $R^3$ ,  $R^4$ ,  $R^5$ ,  $R^6$  und n dieselben Bedeutungen wie in Anspruch 1 besitzen) mit einer Verbindung der Formel:



(VI)

oder



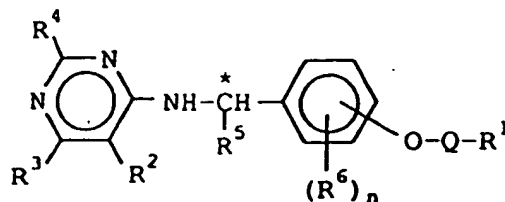
(VI')

(worin  $R^1$  und Z dieselben Bedeutungen wie in Anspruch 1 besitzen, und X eine eliminierbare Gruppe darstellt) umsetzt.

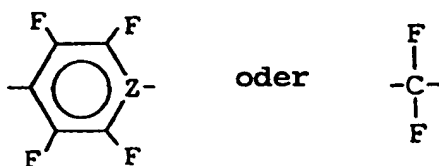
16. Fungizid, enthaltend eine Verbindung der Formel (I) oder ein Säureadditionssalz davon gemäß Anspruch 1 als aktiven Bestandteil.

**Patentansprüche für folgenden Vertragsstaat : ES**

1. Verfahren zur Herstellung einer Verbindung der Formel (I) oder eines Säureadditionssalzes davon:

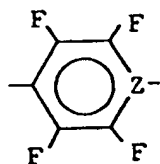


worin Q für



steht;

R<sup>1</sup> ein Wasserstoffatom, ein Halogenatom, eine Halogenalkylgruppe mit 1 bis 5 Kohlenstoffatomen, eine Alkanoylgruppe mit 1 bis 5 Kohlenstoffatomen, eine Nitrogruppe, eine Cyanogruppe oder eine 1,3-Dioxolan-2-yl-gruppe für den Fall darstellt, daß Q die Bedeutung



besitzt, oder

R<sup>1</sup> ein Wasserstoffatom oder ein Halogenatom für den Fall darstellt, daß Q die Bedeutung -CF<sub>2</sub>- besitzt; R<sup>2</sup> und R<sup>3</sup> jeweils ein Halogenatom oder eine Alkylgruppe mit 1 bis 5 Kohlenstoffatomen bedeuten oder R<sup>2</sup> und R<sup>3</sup> mit dem Pyrimidinring, an den sie gebunden sind, verbunden sind, um einen ungesättigten 5- oder 6gliedrigen Ring zu bilden, der im Ring auch ein Schwefelatom aufweisen kann;

R<sup>4</sup> ein Wasserstoffatom, ein Halogenatom, eine Alkylgruppe mit 1 bis 5 Kohlenstoffatomen, eine Cycloalkylgruppe, eine Alkoxygruppe mit 1 bis 5 Kohlenstoffatomen, eine Alkylthiogruppe mit 1 bis 5 Kohlenstoffatomen oder eine Aminogruppe, welche durch eine Alkylgruppe mit 1 bis 5 Kohlenstoffatomen substituiert sein kann, darstellt;

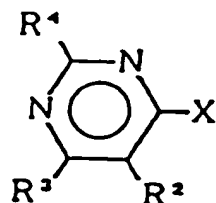
R<sup>5</sup> ein Wasserstoffatom, eine Alkylgruppe mit 1 bis 5 Kohlenstoffatomen, eine Cycloalkylgruppe oder eine Halogenalkylgruppe mit 1 bis 3 Kohlenstoffatomen bedeutet;

R<sup>6</sup> ein Wasserstoffatom, ein Halogenatom, eine Alkylgruppe mit 1 bis 5 Kohlenstoffatomen, eine Alkoxygruppe mit 1 bis 5 Kohlenstoffatomen oder eine Halogenalkylgruppe mit 1 bis 3 Kohlenstoffatomen bedeutet;

n für 1 oder 2 steht; und

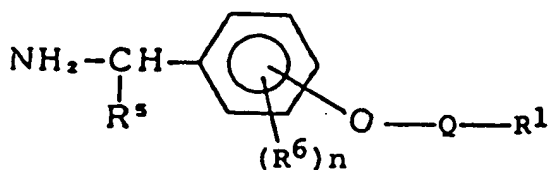
Z für ein Kohlenstoff- oder Stickstoffatom steht, mit der Maßgabe, daß, falls Z für ein Stickstoffatom steht, R<sup>1</sup> nicht anwesend ist,

bei dem man eine Verbindung der Formel (II)



(II)

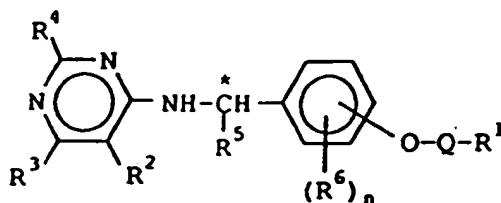
(worin  $R^2$ ,  $R^3$ , und  $R^4$  dieselben Bedeutungen wie zuvor besitzen, und X für eine eliminierbare Gruppe steht) mit einer Verbindung der Formel (III)



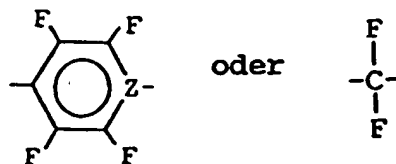
(III)

(worin Q,  $R^1$ ,  $R^5$ ,  $R^6$  und n dieselben Bedeutungen wie zuvor definiert, besitzen, umsetzt.

## 2. Verfahren zur Herstellung einer Verbindung der Formel (I) oder eines Säureadditionssalzes davon:



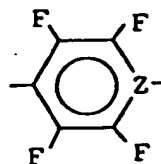
worin Q für



steht;

$R^1$  ein Wasserstoffatom, ein Halogenatom, eine Halogenalkylgruppe mit 1 bis 5 Kohlenstoffatomen, eine Alkanoylgruppe mit 1 bis 5 Kohlenstoffatomen, eine Nitrogruppe, eine Cyanogruppe oder eine 1,3-Dioxolan-2-ylgruppe für den Fall darstellt, daß

Q die Bedeutung



besitzt; oder

$R^1$  ein Wasserstoffatom oder ein Halogenatom für den Fall darstellt, daß Q für  $-CF_2-$  steht;

R<sup>2</sup> und R<sup>3</sup> jeweils ein Halogenatom oder eine Alkylgruppe mit 1 bis 5 Kohlenstoffatomen darstellen, oder R<sup>2</sup> und R<sup>3</sup> mit dem Pyrimidinring, an den sie gebunden sind, verbunden sind, um einen ungesättigten 5- oder 6-gliedrigen Ring zu bilden, der im Ring auch ein Schwefelatom aufweisen kann; R<sup>4</sup> ein Wasserstoffatom, ein Halogenatom, eine Alkylgruppe mit 1 bis 5 Kohlenstoffatomen, eine Cycloalkylgruppe, eine Alkoxigruppe mit 1 bis 5 Kohlenstoffatomen, eine Alkylthiogruppe mit 1 bis 5 Kohlenstoffatomen, oder eine Aminogruppe, welche durch eine Alkylgruppe mit 1 bis 5 Kohlenstoffatomen substituiert sein kann, darstellt;

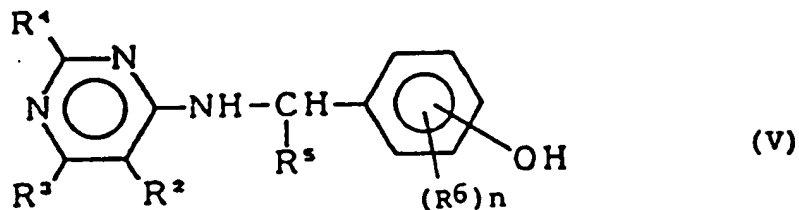
R<sup>5</sup> ein Wasserstoffatom, eine Alkylgruppe mit 1 bis 5 Kohlenstoffatomen, eine Cycloalkylgruppe oder eine Halogenalkylgruppe mit 1 bis 3 Kohlenstoffatomen darstellt;

R<sup>6</sup> ein Wasserstoffatom, ein Halogenatom, eine Alkylgruppe mit 1 bis 5 Kohlenstoffatomen, eine Alkoxigruppe mit 1 bis 5 Kohlenstoffatomen oder eine Halogenalkylgruppe mit 1 bis 3 Kohlenstoffatomen darstellt;

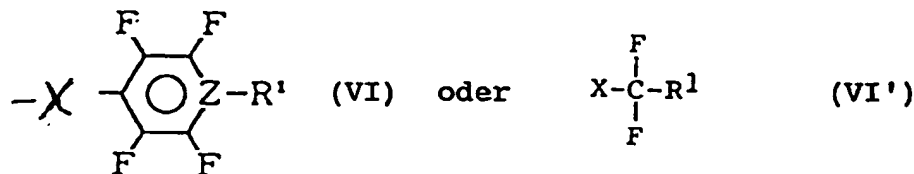
n für 1 oder 2 steht; und

Z für ein Kohlenstoff- oder Stickstoffatom steht, mit der Maßgabe, daß, wenn Z für ein Stickstoffatom steht, R<sup>1</sup> nicht anwesend ist,

bei dem man eine Verbindung der Formel (V):



(worin R<sup>2</sup>, R<sup>3</sup>, R<sup>4</sup>, R<sup>5</sup>, R<sup>6</sup> und n dieselben Bedeutungen wie in Anspruch 1 besitzen) mit einer Verbindung der Formel:



(worin R<sup>1</sup> und Z dieselben Bedeutungen wie in Anspruch 1 besitzen und x eine eliminierbare Gruppe darstellt) umsetzt.

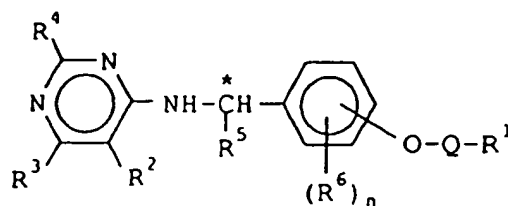
3. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1 oder 2, worin R<sup>1</sup> mindestens eine Gruppe ist, ausgewählt unter Wasserstoff, Fluor, Chlor, Brom, Jod, Trifluormethylgruppe, Difluormethylgruppe, 2-Fluormethylgruppe, 2,2,2-Trifluorethylgruppe, Formylgruppe, Acetylgruppe, Propionylgruppe, Butyrylgruppe, Isobutyrylgruppe, Valerylgruppe, Nitrogruppe, Cyanogruppe und 1,3-Dioxolan-2-ylgruppe.
4. Verfahren nach Anspruch 3, worin R<sup>1</sup> mindestens eine Gruppe ist, ausgewählt unter Wasserstoff, Fluor, Chlor, Brom, Trifluormethylgruppe, Difluormethylgruppe und Formylgruppe.
5. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1 oder 2, worin R<sup>2</sup> und R<sup>3</sup> jeweils mindestens eine Gruppe sind, ausgewählt unter Fluor, Chlor, Brom, Jod, Methylgruppe, Ethylgruppe, Propylgruppe, Isopropylgruppe, Butylgruppe, Isobutylgruppe, sec-Butylgruppe, t-Butylgruppe, Pentylgruppe, Isopentylgruppe und Neopentylgruppe.
6. Verfahren nach Anspruch 5, worin R<sup>2</sup> mindestens eine Gruppe ist, ausgewählt unter Fluor, Chlor, Brom, Methylgruppe und Ethylgruppe.
7. Verfahren nach Anspruch 5, worin R<sup>3</sup> mindestens eine Gruppe ist, ausgewählt unter Methylgruppe, Ethylgruppe und Propylgruppe.

8. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1 oder 2, worin  $R^4$  mindestens eine Gruppe ist, ausgewählt unter Wasserstoff, Fluor, Chlor, Brom, Jod, Methylgruppe, Ethylgruppe, Propylgruppe, Isopropylgruppe, Butylgruppe, Isobutylgruppe, sec-Butylgruppe, t-Butylgruppe, Pentylgruppe, Isopentylgruppe, Neopentylgruppe, Cyclopropylgruppe, Cyclopentylgruppe, Cyclohexylgruppe, Methoxigruppe, Ethoxigruppe, Propoxigruppe, Isopropoxigruppe, Butoxigruppe, Pentyloxigruppe, Methylthiogruppe, Ethylthiogruppe, Propylthiogruppe, Isopropylthiogruppe, Butylthiogruppe, Pentylothiogruppe, Aminogruppe, Monomethylaminogruppe, Dimethylaminogruppe, Monoethylaminogruppe, Diethylaminogruppe, Monopropylaminogruppe, Dipropylaminogruppe, Monobutylaminogruppe, Dibutylaminogruppe, Monopentylaminogruppe, und Dipentylaminogruppe.
9. Verfahren nach Anspruch 8, worin  $R^4$  mindestens eine Gruppe ist, ausgewählt unter Wasserstoff und Methylgruppe.
10. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1 oder 2, worin  $R^5$  mindestens eine Gruppe ist, ausgewählt unter Wasserstoff, Methylgruppe, Ethylgruppe, Propylgruppe, Isopropylgruppe, Butylgruppe, Isobutylgruppe, sec-Butylgruppe, t-Butylgruppe, Pentylgruppe, Isopentylgruppe, Neopentylgruppe, Cyclopropylgruppe, Cyclopentylgruppe, Cyclohexylgruppe, Monofluormethoxigruppe, Difluormethoxigruppe, Trifluormethoxigruppe, Bromfluormethoxigruppe, 2-Fluorethoxigruppe, 2,2-Difluorethoxigruppe, 2,2,2-Trifluorethoxigruppe und 3,3,3-Trifluorpropoxigruppe.
11. Verfahren nach Anspruch 10, worin  $R^5$  mindestens eine Gruppe ist, ausgewählt unter Methylgruppe, Ethylgruppe, Isopropylgruppe und Cyclopropylgruppe.
12. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1 oder 2, worin  $R^5$  mindestens eine Gruppe ist, ausgewählt unter Wasserstoff, Fluor, Chlor, Brom, Jod, Methylgruppe, Ethylgruppe, Propylgruppe, Isopropylgruppe, Butylgruppe, Isobutylgruppe, sec-Butylgruppe, t-Butylgruppe, Pentylgruppe, Isopentylgruppe, Neopentylgruppe, Methoxigruppe, Ethoxigruppe, Propoxigruppe, Isopropoxigruppe, Butoxigruppe, Pentyloxigruppe, Monofluormethoxigruppe, Difluormethoxigruppe, Trifluormethoxigruppe, Bromdifluormethoxigruppe, 2-Fluorethoxigruppe, 2,2-Difluorethoxigruppe, 2,2,2-Trifluorethoxigruppe, und 3,3,3-Trifluorpropoxigruppe.
13. Verfahren nach Anspruch 12, worin  $R^6$  mindestens eine Gruppe ist, ausgewählt unter Wasserstoff, Fluor, Chlor, Methylgruppe, Methoxigruppe und Difluormethoxigruppe.
14. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1 oder 2, worin die Substitutionsposition von Q in der 3-Position oder 4-Position bezüglich der Gruppe  $>CH-R^5$  ist.

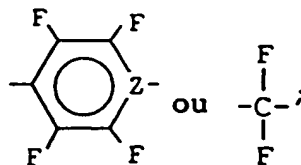
#### Revendications

Revendications pour les Etats contractants suivants : DE, FR, GB, IT, NL

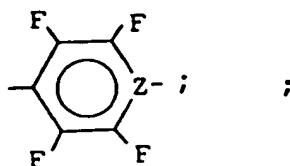
1. Composé de formule (I), ou un sel d'addition acide de ce composé :



dans laquelle Q représente



10  $R^1$  représente un atome d'hydrogène, un atome d'halogène, un groupe haloalkyle ayant de 1 à 5 atomes de carbone, un groupe alcanoyle ayant de 1 à 5 atomes de carbone un groupe nitro, un groupe cyano ou un groupe 1,3-dioxolan-2-yle lorsque Q est



20 ou

$R^1$  représente un atome d'hydrogène ou un atome d'halogène lorsque Q est  $-CF_2-$  ;

25  $R^2$  et  $R^3$  représentent chacun un atome d'halogène ou un groupe alkyle ayant de 1 à 5 atomes de carbone, ou  $R^2$  et  $R^3$  sont combinés avec le cycle pyrimidine auquel ils sont liés pour représenter un cycle à 5 ou 6 chaînons insaturé qui peut aussi avoir un atome de soufre dans le cycle ;  $R^4$  représente un atome d'hydrogène, un atome d'halogène, un groupe alkyle ayant de 1 à 5 atomes de carbone, un groupe cycloalkyle, un groupe alcoxy ayant de 1 à 5 atomes de carbone, un groupe alkylthio ayant de 1 à 5 atomes de carbone, ou un groupe amino qui peut être substitué par un groupe alkyle ayant de 1 à 5 atomes de carbone ;  $R^5$  représente un atome d'hydrogène, un groupe alkyle ayant de 1 à 5 atomes de carbone, un groupe cycloalkyle ou un groupe halo-alkyle ayant de 1 à 3 atomes de carbone ;  $R^6$  représente un atome d'hydrogène, un atome d'halogène, un groupe alkyle ayant de 1 à 5 atomes de carbone, un groupe alcoxy ayant de 1 à 5 atomes de carbone ou un groupe haloalkyle ayant de 1 à 3 atomes de carbone ; n représente 1 ou 2, et Z représente un atome de carbone ou d'azote, étant entendu que lorsque Z est un atome d'azote,  $R^1$  n'est pas présent.

35 2. Composé selon la revendication 1 dans lequel  $R^1$  est au moins un élément choisi dans le groupe constitué par l'hydrogène, le fluor, le chlore, le brome, l'iode, le groupe trifluorométhyle, le groupe difluorométhyle, le groupe 2-fluorométhyle, le groupe 2,2,2-trifluoroéthyle, le groupe formyle, le groupe acétyle, le groupe propionyle, le groupe butyryle, le groupe isobutyryle, le groupe valéryle, le groupe nitro, le groupe cyano et le groupe 1,3-dioxolan-2-yle.

3. Composé selon la revendication 2 dans lequel  $R^1$  est au moins un élément choisi parmi l'hydrogène, le fluor, le chlore, le brome, le groupe trifluorométhyle, le groupe difluorométhyle et le groupe formyle.

45 4. Composé selon la revendication 1, dans lequel  $R^2$  et  $R^3$  sont chacun au moins un élément choisi parmi le fluor, le chlore, le brome, l'iode, le groupe méthyle, le groupe éthyle, le groupe propyle, le groupe isopropyle, le groupe butyle, le groupe isobutyle, le groupe sec-butyle, le groupe t-butyle, le groupe pentyle, le groupe isopentyle et le groupe néopentyle.

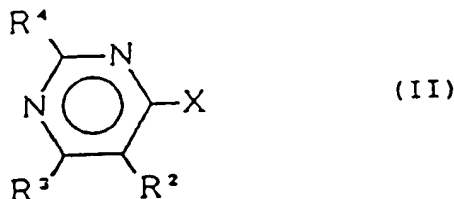
50 5. Composé selon la revendication 4, dans lequel  $R^2$  est au moins un élément choisi parmi le fluor, le chlore, le brome, le groupe méthyle et le groupe éthyle.

6. Composé selon la revendication 4, dans lequel  $R^3$  est au moins un élément choisi parmi le groupe méthyle, le groupe éthyle et le groupe propyle.

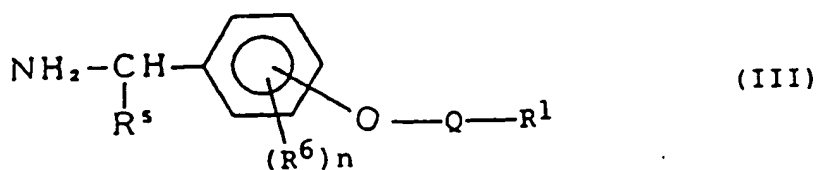
55 7. Composé selon la revendication 1, dans lequel  $R^4$  est au moins un élément choisi parmi l'hydrogène, le fluor, le chlore, le brome, l'iode, le groupe méthyle, le groupe éthyle, le groupe propyle, le groupe isopropyle, le groupe butyle, le groupe isobutyle, le groupe sec-butyle, le groupe t-butyle, le groupe

pentyle, le groupe isopentyle, le groupe néopentyle, le groupe cyclopropyle, le groupe cyclopentyle, le groupe cyclohexyle, le groupe méthoxy, le groupe éthoxy, le groupe propoxy, le groupe isopropoxy, le groupe butoxy, le groupe pentyloxy, le groupe méthylthio, le groupe éthylthio, le groupe propylthio, le groupe isopropylthio, le groupe butylthio, le groupe pentylthio, le group amino, le group monométhylamino, le groupe diméthylamino, le groupe monoéthylamino, le groupe diéthylamino, le groupe monopropylamino, le groupe dipropylamino, le groupe monobutylamino, le groupe dibutylamino, le groupe monopentylamino et le groupe dipentylamino.

8. Composé selon la revendication 7, dans lequel R<sup>4</sup> est au moins un élément choisi parmi l'hydrogène et le groupe méthyle.
9. Composé selon la revendication 1, dans lequel R<sup>5</sup> est au moins un élément choisi parmi l'hydrogène, le groupe méthyle, le groupe éthyle, le groupe propyle, le groupe isopropyle, le groupe butyle, le groupe isobutyle, le groupe sec-butyle, le groupe t-butyle, le groupe pentyle, le groupe isopentyle, le groupe néopentyle, le groupe cyclopropyle, le groupe cyclopentyle, le groupe cyclohexyle, le groupe monofluorométhoxy, le groupe difluorométhoxy, le groupe trifluorométhoxy, le groupe bromofluorométhoxy, le groupe 2-fluoroéthoxy, le groupe 2,2-difluoroéthoxy, le groupe 2,2,2-trifluoroéthoxy et le groupe 3,3,3-trifluoropropoxy.
10. Composé selon la revendication 9, dans lequel R<sup>5</sup> est au moins un élément choisi parmi le groupe méthyle, le groupe éthyle, le groupe isopropyle et le groupe cyclopropyle.
11. Composé selon la revendication 1, dans lequel R<sup>6</sup> est au moins un élément choisi parmi l'hydrogène, le fluor, le chlore, le brome, l'iode, le groupe méthyle, le groupe éthyle, le groupe propyle, le groupe isopropyle, le groupe butyle, le groupe isobutyle, le groupe sec-butyle, le groupe t-butyle, le groupe pentyle, le groupe isopentyle, le groupe néopentyle, le groupe méthoxy, le groupe éthoxy, le groupe propoxy, le groupe isopropoxy, le groupe butoxy, le groupe pentyloxy, le groupe monofluorométhoxy, le groupe difluorométhoxy, le groupe trifluorométhoxy, le groupe bromodifluorométhoxy, le groupe 2-fluoroéthoxy, le groupe 2,2-difluoroéthoxy, le groupe 2,2,2-trifluoroéthoxy et le groupe 3,3,3-trifluoropropoxy.
12. Composé selon la revendication 11, dans lequel R<sup>6</sup> est au moins un élément choisi parmi l'hydrogène, le fluor, le chlore, le groupe méthyle, le groupe méthoxy et le groupe difluorométhoxy.
13. Composé selon la revendication 1, dans lequel le substituant Q est situé en position 3 ou en position 4 par rapport à >CH-R<sup>5</sup>.
14. Procédé pour la préparation d'un composé de formule (I) ou d'un sel d'addition acide de ce composé tels que définis dans la revendication 1, qui comprend la réaction d'un composé de formule (II) :

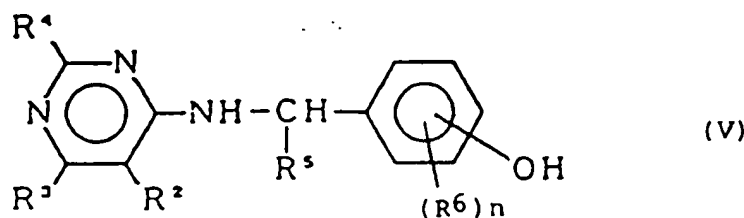


(dans laquelle R<sup>2</sup>, R<sup>3</sup> et R<sup>4</sup> ont la même signification que dans la revendication 1, et X représente un groupe éliminable) avec un composé de formule (III) :

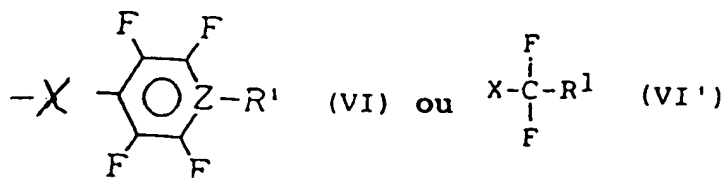


(dans laquelle Q, R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>5</sup>, R<sup>6</sup> et n ont la même signification que dans la revendication 1).

15. Procédé pour la préparation d'un composé de formule (I) ou d'un sel d'addition acide de ce composé tels que définis dans la revendication 1, qui comprend la réaction d'un composé de formule (V) :



(dans laquelle R<sup>2</sup>, R<sup>3</sup>, R<sup>4</sup>, R<sup>5</sup>, R<sup>6</sup> et n ont la même signification que dans la revendication 1) avec un composé de formule :

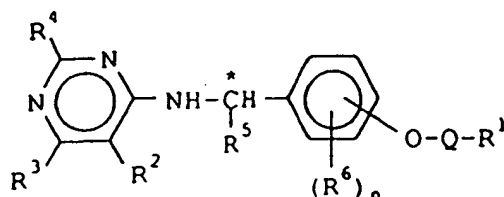


(dans laquelle R<sup>1</sup> et Z ont la même signification que dans la revendication 1, et X représente un groupe éliminable).

16. Fongicide contenant un composé de formule (I) ou un sel d'addition acide de ce composé tels que définis dans la revendication 1, comme constituant actif.

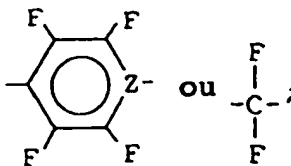
#### Revendications pour l'Etat contractant suivant : ES

1. Procédé pour la préparation d'un composé de formule (I), ou d'un sel d'addition acide de ce composé :

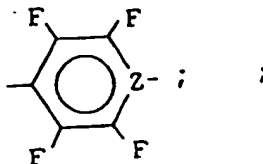


dans laquelle Q représente





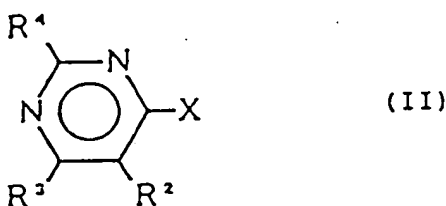
10  $R^1$  représente un atome d'hydrogène, un atome d'halogène, un groupe haloalkyle ayant de 1 à 5 atomes de carbone, un groupe alcanoyle ayant de 1 à 5 atomes de carbone, un groupe nitro, un groupe cyano ou un groupe 1,3-dioxolan-2-yle lorsque Q est



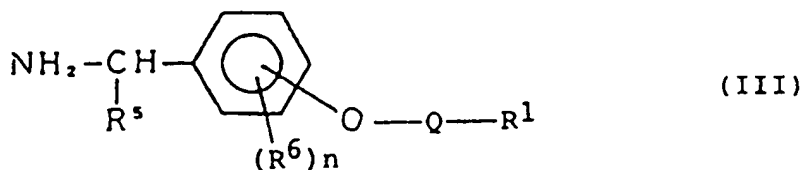
20 ou

$R^1$  représente un atome d'hydrogène ou un atome d'halogène lorsque Q est  $-CF_2-$  ;

$R^2$  et  $R^3$  représentent chacun un atome d'halogène ou un groupe alkyle ayant de 1 à 5 atomes de carbone, ou  $R^2$  et  $R^3$  sont combinés avec le cycle pyrimidine auquel ils sont liés pour représenter un cycle à 5 ou 6 chaînons insaturé qui peut aussi avoir un atome de soufre dans le cycle ;  $R^4$  représente un atome d'hydrogène, un atome d'halogène, un groupe alkyle ayant de 1 à 5 atomes de carbone, un groupe cycloalkyle, un groupe alcoxy ayant de 1 à 5 atomes de carbone, un groupe alkylthio ayant de 1 à 5 atomes de carbone, ou un groupe amino qui peut être substitué par un groupe alkyle ayant de 1 à 5 atomes de carbone ;  $R^5$  représente un atome d'hydrogène, un groupe alkyle ayant de 1 à 5 atomes de carbone, un groupe cycloalkyle ou un groupe halo-alkyle ayant de 1 à 3 atomes de carbone ;  $R^6$  représente un atome d'hydrogène, un atome d'halogène, un groupe alkyle ayant de 1 à 5 atomes de carbone, un groupe alcoxy ayant de 1 à 5 atomes de carbone ou un groupe haloalkyle ayant de 1 à 3 atomes de carbone ; n représente 1 ou 2, et Z représente un atome de carbone ou d'azote, étant entendu que lorsque Z est un atome d'azote,  $R^1$  n'est pas présent, qui comprend la réaction d'un composé de formule (II) :

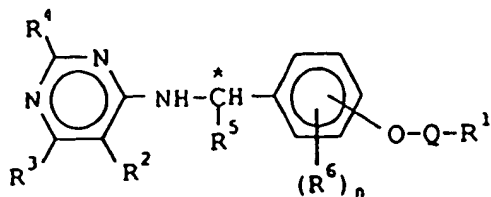


45 (dans laquelle  $R^2$ ,  $R^3$  et  $R^4$  ont la même signification que ci-dessus, et X représente un groupe éliminable) avec un composé de formule (III) :

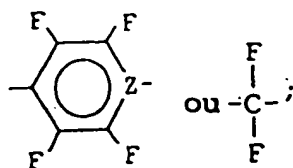


55 (dans laquelle Q,  $R^1$ ,  $R^5$ ,  $R^6$  et n ont la même signification que ci-dessus).

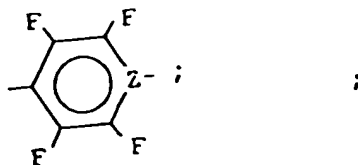
2. Procédé pour la préparation d'un composé de formule (I), ou d'un sel d'addition acide de ce composé :



dans laquelle Q représente



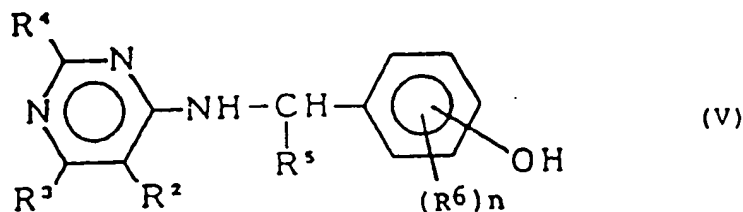
R<sup>1</sup> représente un atome d'hydrogène, un atome d'halogène, un groupe haloalkyle ayant de 1 à 5 atomes de carbone, un groupe alcanoylé ayant de 1 à 5 atomes de carbone, un groupe nitro, un groupe cyano ou un groupe 1,3-dioxolan-2-yle lorsque Q est



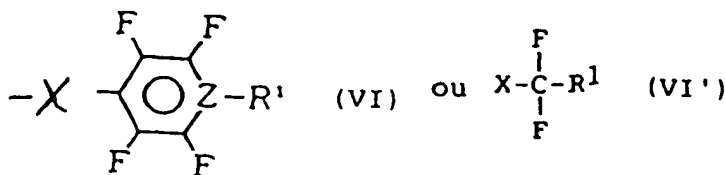
ou

R<sup>1</sup> représente un atome d'hydrogène ou un atome d'halogène lorsque Q est -CF<sub>2</sub>- ;

R<sup>2</sup> et R<sup>3</sup> représentent chacun un atome d'halogène ou un groupe alkyle ayant de 1 à 5 atomes de carbone, ou R<sup>2</sup> et R<sup>3</sup> sont combinés avec le cycle pyrimidine auquel ils sont liés pour représenter un cycle à 5 ou 6 chaînons insaturé qui peut aussi avoir un atome de soufre dans le cycle ; R<sup>4</sup> représente un atome d'hydrogène, un atome d'halogène, un groupe alkyle ayant de 1 à 5 atomes de carbone, un groupe cycloalkyle, un groupe alcoxy ayant de 1 à 5 atomes de carbone, un groupe alkylthio ayant de 1 à 5 atomes de carbone, ou un groupe amino qui peut être substitué par un groupe alkyle ayant de 1 à 5 atomes de carbone ; R<sup>5</sup> représente un atome d'hydrogène, un groupe alkyle ayant de 1 à 5 atomes de carbone, un groupe cycloalkyle ou un groupe halo-alkyle ayant de 1 à 3 atomes de carbone ; R<sup>6</sup> représente un atome d'hydrogène, un atome d'halogène, un groupe alkyle ayant de 1 à 5 atomes de carbone, un groupe alcoxy ayant de 1 à 5 atomes de carbone ou un groupe haloalkyle ayant de 1 à 3 atomes de carbone ; n représente 1 ou 2, et Z représente un atome de carbone ou d'azote, étant entendu que lorsque Z est un atome d'azote, R<sup>1</sup> n'est pas présent, qui comprend la réaction d'un composé de formule (V) :



(dans laquelle R<sup>2</sup>, R<sup>3</sup>, R<sup>4</sup>, R<sup>5</sup>, R<sup>6</sup> et n ont la même signification que dans la revendication 1) avec un composé de formule :



(dans laquelle R<sup>1</sup> et Z ont la même signification que dans la revendication 1, et X représente un groupe éliminable).

3. Procédé selon l'une des revendications 1 ou 2, dans lequel R<sup>1</sup> est au moins un élément choisi dans le groupe constitué par l'hydrogène, le fluor, le chlore, le brome, l'iode, le groupe trifluorométhyle, le groupe difluorométhyle, le groupe 2-fluorométhyle, le groupe 2,2,2-trifluoroéthyle, le groupe formyle, le groupe acétyle, le groupe propionyle, le groupe butyryle, le groupe isobutyryle, le groupe valéryle, le groupe nitro, le groupe cyano et le groupe 1,3-dioxolan-2-yle.
4. Procédé selon la revendication 3 dans lequel R<sup>1</sup> est au moins un élément choisi parmi l'hydrogène, le fluor, le chlore, le brome, le groupe trifluorométhyle, le groupe difluorométhyle et le groupe formyle.
5. Procédé selon l'une des revendications 1 ou 2, dans lequel R<sup>2</sup> et R<sup>3</sup> sont chacun au moins un élément choisi parmi le fluor, le chlore, le brome, l'iode, le groupe méthyle, le groupe éthyle, le groupe propyle, le groupe isopropyle, le groupe butyle, le groupe isobutyle, le groupe sec-butyle, le groupe t-butyle, le groupe pentyle, le groupe isopentyle et le groupe néopentyle.
6. Procédé selon la revendication 5, dans lequel R<sup>2</sup> est au moins un élément choisi parmi le fluor, le chlore, le brome, le groupe méthyle et le groupe éthyle.
7. Procédé selon la revendication 5, dans lequel R<sup>3</sup> est au moins un élément choisi parmi le groupe méthyle, le groupe éthyle et le groupe propyle.
8. Procédé selon l'une des revendications 1 ou 2, dans lequel R<sup>4</sup> est au moins un élément choisi parmi l'hydrogène, le fluor, le chlore, le brome, l'iode, le groupe méthyle, le groupe éthyle, le groupe propyle, le groupe isopropyle, le groupe butyle, le groupe isobutyle, le groupe sec-butyle, le groupe t-butyle, le groupe pentyle, le groupe isopentyle, le groupe néopentyle, le groupe cyclopropyle, le groupe cyclopentyle, le groupe cyclohexyle, le groupe méthoxy, le groupe éthoxy, le groupe propoxy, le groupe isopropoxy, le groupe butoxy, le groupe pentyloxy, le groupe méthylthio, le groupe éthylthio, le groupe propylthio, le groupe isopropylthio, le groupe butylthio, le groupe pentylthio, le groupe amino, le groupe monométhylamino, le groupe diméthylamino, le groupe monoéthylamino, le groupe diéthylamino, le groupe monopropylamino, le groupe dipropylamino, le groupe monobutylamino, le groupe dibutylamino, le groupe monopentylamino et le groupe dipentylamino.
9. Procédé selon la revendication 8, dans lequel R<sup>4</sup> est au moins un élément choisi parmi l'hydrogène et le groupe méthyle.
10. Procédé selon l'une des revendications 1 ou 2, dans lequel R<sup>5</sup> est au moins un élément choisi parmi l'hydrogène, le groupe méthyle, le groupe éthyle, le groupe propyle, le groupe isopropyle, le groupe butyle, le groupe isobutyle, le groupe sec-butyle, le groupe t-butyle, le groupe pentyle, le groupe isopentyle, le groupe néopentyle, le groupe cyclopropyle, le groupe cyclopentyle, le groupe cyclohexyle, le groupe monofluorométhoxy, le groupe difluorométhoxy, le groupe trifluorométhoxy, le groupe bromofluorométhoxy, le groupe 2-fluoroéthoxy, le groupe 2,2-difluoroéthoxy, le groupe 2,2,2-trifluoroéthoxy et le groupe 3,3,3-trifluoropropoxy.
11. Procédé selon la revendication 10, dans lequel R<sup>5</sup> est au moins un élément choisi parmi le groupe méthyle, le groupe éthyle, le groupe isopropyle et le groupe cyclopropyle.
12. Procédé selon l'une des revendications 1 ou 2, dans lequel R<sup>6</sup> est au moins un élément choisi parmi l'hydrogène, le fluor, le chlore, le brome, l'iode, le groupe méthyle, le groupe éthyle, le groupe propyle,

le groupe isopropyl , le groupe butyle, le groupe isobutyle, le groupe sec-butyle, le groupe t-butyle, le groupe pentyle, le groupe isopentyle, le groupe néopentyle, le groupe méthoxy, le group éthoxy, le groupe propoxy, le groupe isopropoxy, le groupe butoxy, le groupe pentyloxy, le groupe monofluorométhoxy, le groupe difluorométhoxy, le groupe trifluorométhoxy, le groupe bromodifluorométhoxy, le  
 5 groupe 2-fluoroéthoxy, le groupe 2,2-difluoroéthoxy, le groupe 2,2,2-trifluoroéthoxy et le groupe 3,3,3-trifluoropropoxy.

13. Procédé selon la revendication 12, dans lequel  $R^5$  est au moins un élément choisi parmi l'hydrogène, le fluor, le chlore, le groupe méthyle, le groupe méthoxy et le groupe difluorométhoxy.

10 14. Procédé selon l'une des revendications 1 ou 2, dans lequel le substituant Q est situé en position 3 ou en position 4 par rapport à  $>CH-R^5$ .

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